CHOSEN

REPORT

ON

THE FOREIGN TRADE

FOR THE YEAR

1912

THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF CHOSEN

JULY, 1913.

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REMARKS.

The English equivalents of the Japanese Weights, Measures and Money used in this book are as follows :—

JAPANESE	BRITISH
Ri	2.440 Miles
Ri (Marine)	1,150 Miles
Cho=10 *Tan*	2,450 Acres
Tsubo	3.953 Sq. Yards
Koku=10 *To*=100 *Sho* (Liquid) ...	39.703 Gallons
,, ,, ,, (Dry)...	4.963 Bushels
Kwan=1,000 *Momme*	8.267 lbs. (Avoir.) 10.047 lbs. (Troy)
Kin	1.323 lbs. (Avoir.) 1.608 lbs. (Troy)
Momme	2.116 Drams (Avoir.) 2.411 Dwts. (Troy)

Report on the Foreign Trade of Chosen

For the Year 1912.

SECTION I.

AMOUNT OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The amount of export trade done during the year 1912 reached Yen 20,985,617 in value and that of import Yen 67,115,447, making a total of Yen 88,101,064. Compared with the previous year, there were increases both in export and import amounting to Yen 2,128,662 (11%) and Yen 13,027,765 (24%) respectively, giving a total of Yen 15,156,427 (21%).

As to the movement of gold and silver coins and bullion for the year under review, their outflow amounted to Yen 9,173,426 and their influx to Yen 105,151, making a total of Yen 9,278,577. These figures show increases of Yen 39,167 in the former and of Yen 72,339 in the latter, resulting in a total of Yen 111,502 as compared with the returns for 1911.

In 1912, therefore, the total amount of goods, specie and bullion exported was Yen 30,159,043 while that of those imported was Yen 67,220,598, representing a gross total of Yen 97,379,641. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of Yen 15,267,929 (19%). The following table shows particulars :—

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Description	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
Merchandise :			
Export	Yen 20,985,617	Yen 18,856,955	+ Yen 2,128,662
Import	67,115,447	54,087,682	+ 13,027,765
Total...	88,101,064	72,944,637	+ 15,156,427

Description	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
Gold & Silver :			
Efflux	Yen 9,173,426	Yen 9,134,263	+ Yen 39,163
Influx	105,151	32,812	+ 72,339
Total	9,278,577	9,167,075	+ 111,502
Total of Goods & Treasure :			
Export	30,159,043	27,991,218	2,167,825
Import	67,220,598	54,120,494	13,100,104
Gross Total	97,379,641	82,111,712	15,267,929
Excess of Import	37,061,555	26,129,276	.....

Further, when the amount of the trade during 1912 is compared with that of 1903 the former shows an increase of two and a half times and a very remarkable progress is shown in the trade of each year since. The following table shows the amounts of the imports and exports as well as the excess of imports for the past 10 years :—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE TRADE AMOUNT OF THE YEARS 1903–12.

Year	Export	Import	Total	Excess of Impt.
1903	15,281,746	18,791,454	34,073,200	3,509,708
1904	12,607,140	27,916,942	40,524,082	15,309,892
1905	13,432,538	34,123,174	47,555,712	20,690,636
1906	14,960,055	31,634,164	46,594,219	16,674,109
1907	22,531,179	43,603,716	66,134,895	21,072,537
1908	19,040,531	41,780,055	60,820,586	22,739,524
1909	22,617,378	36,655,093	59,272,471	14,037,715
1910	28,926,198	39,792,769	68,718,967	10,866,571
1911	27,991,218	54,120,494	82,111,712	26,129,276
1912	30,159,043	67,220,598	97,379,641	37,061,555

NOTE :—In the above table, the figures for the years up to 1907 (incl.) include the value of gold and silver coins and bullion while those for 1908 and after exclude the value of paper money.

The total amount of the trade and the excess of the import for the year under review showed a rapid increase owing to improvement in the means of traffic and communication, advancement in the purchasing power of Koreans enjoying higher standard of life thereby, activity of various enterprises and expansion of industries, as well as to the readjustment of customs regulations etc.

(1). IMPROVEMENT IN MEANS OF TRAFFIC & COMMUNICATION.

In March, 1912, a section between Taiden and Kunsan, 69 miles in length, of the Honan Railway was newly opened to traffic. The Kei-Gen (Seoul-Wonsan) line was also opened to traffic as far as to Tetsugen (Cholwon) in October, giving great facility for the transportation of goods from and to the interior. Moreover, on the first of July, a revision was introduced in the rates for the transportation of goods by rail. To be particular, the rates on general freight were reduced by 20 to 30 per cent.; goods were classified according to their description and special treatment was also given to those designated under Class 3 and under provided one freight wagon was exclusively used for one description of cargo. Thus the transportation of cargo was not only increased but an expansion of trade was brought about thanks to the reduction in charge on cargo for a short distance which was formerly comparatively high. In addition, through traffic was commenced in December, 1911, between the Chosen and South Manchuria railways proving very successful in the year under review and was instrumental in improving greatly the transportation facilities of grain and coal.

As for the construction and repairing of public highways, the principal roads dealt with were as follows :—

Chongchin-Hoiryon	Road.	Ichon-Changhowan	Road.
Pyengyang-Wonsan	,,	Ichon-Kangnung	,,
Haiju-Chairyong	,,	Songchin-Hesanchin	,,
Shunshun-Chunju	,,	Ungki-Kyengheung	,,
Chinju-Syangju	,,	Chaering-Sariwang	,,
Seoul-Wonsan	,,		

Further, many other local roads were greatly improved. As a matter of fact, formerly the repair of roads was seldom undertaken throughout the Peninsula, the roads being left in so bad a condition that goods for daily use were transported only by coolies and bull carts. In consequence, the expense of transportation was not only very great but the distribution of goods was considerably limited. The completion of the repairing of many of these roads brought about local saving in the expense besides causing the shortening of time for transportation. Moreover, it caused the price of domestic products to rise in their localities and that of imported goods to fall in places of consumption. All these circumstances brought about the extension of trade. Also a new aspect has begun to manisfest itself in marine transportation between open ports and coastwise districts since April, 1912, when the Chosen Yusen Kaisha (Chosen Mail Steamship Co.) commenced navigation on the lines assigned by the Government, these lines being Chemulpo-Kunsan, Chemulpo-Haiju, Chemulpo-Chinnampo, Fusan-Mokpo, Fusan-Ungki, Fusan-Pangohachin (Hogyoshin), Yanilwan-Ulrungto and Wonsan-Ungki. Besides these the Company maintains its own lines of Moji-Ungki, Wonsan-Ungki, Wonsan-Ohripo, Fusan-Wonsan, Fusan-Yongtok, Fusan-Palkyo, Fusan-Dongyoung, Fusan-Kucheito and Mokpo-Chinto. All these regular steamer services were contributory to the promotion of local industries and facilitated the distribution of goods, resulting in the development of trade.

(2). IMPROVEMENT OF KOREAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

After the Annexation, Koreans began to observe the good habit of thrift and saving as a result of the perfect safety of life and property assured them by the new régime. The quantity of agricultural, mineral and marine products obtained in the peninsula also increased and the appreciation of their market price was remarkably good. Especially was the high quotation of rice truly unprecedented. Under the circumstance, the domestic economy of farmers as well as of their tenants generally improved on account of the enhancement of

their income. The undertaking of various enterprises also caused an increased demand for labour as well as an advancement in wages. All these caused a marked growth of the purchasing power of Koreans in general. Moreover, the increasing intercourse with Japanese settlers led Koreans to lead a more complicated daily life than before and brought about an advancement in their social condition. Thus their demand for and purchasing power of food and clothes steadily increased. This is also considered one of the principal causes of the expansion of the import trade.

(3). DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Under the guidance and encouragement of the Government, the industry of Chosen has been and is making steady progress in all its branches. For instance, the introduction of improved rice seeds has not only improved the quality of rice produced but contributed to the enhancement of its reputation in the market and also to an increasing crop. This last was also due to the development of irrigation work as well as to the opening up of waste lands. The crop of beans and cotton has also gradually increased. Marine products are also steadily increasing year by year, due to the opening up of new fishing grounds, good management of the products and the increase in transportation facilities. It has also resulted in the prosperous export of fresh fish and other marine products. The exportation of minerals was very active during the year under review, owing to the starting of work in new mines and the improvement of provisions in many mines. Along with the expanded export of all these products, the exportation of industrial goods was also very active, due chiefly to the steady development of *sake* and soy breweries as well as of the tobacco, salt and hide businesses. All these accounted for the advancement of the general export trade to a considerable extent.

(4). DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISES.

Formerly industrial enterprises worthy of the name scarcely existed, but in recent years various industrial undertakings were

actively started by private individuals. In addition, the great improvement in the means of communications and the establishment of many monetary organs as well as other industrial measures were undertaken or participated in by the Government. Moreover, as already mentioned, there were effected agricultural improvements, the opening of new mines and the enlargement of fishing grounds. Furthermore, marine transportation, electrical work and the building of light railway were very actively undertaken in many localities. It goes without saying that as a result capital invested in Chosen remarkably increased. There was also a large amount of import of material for the building of official or private houses as well as for the construction of waterworks.

(5). ADJUSTMENT OF CUSTOMS SYSTEM.

After the Annexation, the customs continued to follow for some time the system under the former Korean Government, but a new system was adopted in March, 1912, and was announced to take effect on and after the first of April. Under the new system export duty was abolished with the exception of that on eight articles ; i. e., wheat, soja beans, small (red or white) beans, seed of *Perila ocimoides*, live stock (bulls and cows), cattle hides or skins, iron ore, and coal. All articles thus made duty-free increased in the amount exported. Especially did the export of rice become active in spite of the fact that the trade had been in a bad condition owing to the rapid rise in quotation prevailing in Chosen of late years. Furthermore, the export of Korean rice was largely encouraged as a result of a decreased rate of import duty in Japan on rice taking effect on and after the 28th of May, 1912. Thus the export of rice was the principal cause of the development of the export trade in Chosen for the year under review. The exportation of marine products was also favourable due to the revision of the Customs system.

SECTION II.

AMOUNT OF TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

The foreign trade of Chosen in 1912 reviewed according to countries shows that Japan led all others with Yen 56,125,022 to her credit, taking 63 % of the total amount for the year. China comes next with Yen 11,085,618, Great Britain third with Yen 9,999,757, Germany fourth with Yen 1,597,344, Asiatic Russia fifth with Yen 1,318,804 and then follow the Dutch Indies (Yen 326,199), Hongkong (Yen 231,964) and Belgium (Yen 210,562).

Dividing the trade into exports and imports, Japan took Yen 15,369,009 of the total export trade, China Yen 4,058,164, Asiatic Russia Yen 1,245,430, Great Britain Yen 197,742, and the United States Yen 95,552. In the import trade, Japan also took the largest share, Yen 40,756,013, Great Britain coming next with Yen 9,802,015, China third with Yen 7,027,454, the United States fourth with Yen 6,459,891, Germany fifth with Yen 1,591,759, and then follow the Dutch Indies (Yen 326,199), Hongkong (Yen 226,399), Belgium (Yen 208,708) and British India (Yen 102,832). The following table shows the amount of the trade with Japan and foreign countries for the years 1911 and 1912.

	Exports		Imports		Total	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
ASIA.	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Japan	15,369,009	13,340,551	40,756,013	34,058,434	56,125,022	47,398,985
China	4,058,164	3,009,012	7,027,454	5,442,443	11,085,618	8,451,455
Hongkong	5,565	14,201	226,399	38,360	231,964	52,561
British India	95	.....	102,832	82,239	102,927	82,239
British Straits Settlements	620	.....	31,127	50,247	31,747	50,247
Dutch India	.....	.....	326,199	360,347	326,199	360,347
French Indo-China	.....	.....	4,200	.....	4,200	.....
Asiatic Russia ...	1,245,430	1,510,940	73,374	49,368	1,318,804	1,560,308
Philippine Islands..	474	33	8,678	17,676	9,152	17,709
Siam	114	.....	17,129	12,829	17,243	12,829
Total	20,679,471	17,874,737	48,573,405	40,111,943	69,252,876	57,986,680

	Exports		Imports		Total	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
EUROPE.	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Great Britain ...	197,742	1,217	9,802,015	7,923,505	9,999,757	7,924,722
France	2,272	4,825	89,101	91,204	91,373	96,029
Germany	5,585	20,444	1,591,759	1,311,394	1,597,344	1,331,838
Belgium	1,854	30	208,708	150,910	210,562	150,940
Italy	79	215	50,599	1,293	50,678	1,508
Switzerland	66	172	77,437	59,356	77,503	59,528
Austria-Hungary ...	707	2	8,639	10,474	9,346	10,476
Holland	114	1	9,308	1,646	9,422	1,647
Sweden	9	1	5,380	5,072	5,389	5,073
Norway	15	.....	5,688	.....	5,703	.....
Russia	191	8	28,969	13,391	29,160	13,399
Spain	.....	.....	3,628	78	3,628	78
Denmark	1	120	755	1,227	756	1,347
Turkey	.....	.....	34,059	29,881	34,059	29,881
Portugal	...	.....	694	.....	694	.....
Total	208,635	27,035	11,916,739	9,599,431	12,125,374	9,626,466
AMERICA.						
United States of America	95,552	953,344	6,459,891	4,260,903	6,555,443	5,214,247
British America ...	268	130	70,479	64,263	70,747	64,393
Total	95,820	953,474	6,530,370	4,325,166	6,626,190	5,278,640
ALL OTHERS.						
Australia	141	21	41,387	17,120	41,528	17,141
Hawaii	1,448	708	7,945	459	9,393	1,165
Egypt	45	.....	6,853	7,642	6,898	7,642
Total	1,634	727	56,185	25,221	57,819	25,948
Other countries ...	57	13	35,064	23,225	35,121	23,238
Unknown	.....	969	3,684	2,696	3,684	3,665
Grand total ...	20,985,617	18,856,955	67,115,447	54,087,682	88,101,064	72,944,637

As the above table sets forth, all countries, except two or three, show an increase as compared with the previous year. The percentage of the trade with Japan and foreign countries is as follows :—

Country	1912			1911		
	Export	Import	Total	Export	Import	Total
Japan	73.2	60.8	63.8	70.7	63.0	65.9
China	19.4	10.5	12.6	16.0	10.1	11.6
Hongkong	... ...	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dutch Indies	.....	0.5	0.4	.....	0.7	0.5
Asiatic Russia ...	5.9	0.1	1.5	8.0	0.1	2.1
Great Britain ...	1.0	14.7	11.4	.....	14.6	10.9
Germany	.....	2.4	1.8	0.1	2.4	1.8
Belgium	.....	0.3	0.2	.....	0.3	0.2
U. S. A.	0.5	9.6	7.4	5.1	7.9	7.2
Others	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

In the following paragraphs, a further brief explanation will be given on the Chosen trade with Japan and foreign countries.

1. TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Of the total amount of import and export of Chosen, the share of Japan represents about 63%. Principal articles exported from Chosen to the mother country were rice, soja beans, fish (dried, fresh and salted), whale flesh, beef tallow, cotton, iron ore, coal, cow hides and fish manures. The export of rice and soja beans was specially favourable and each amounted to five or six million yen in value, showing a large increase as against the preceding year due to a steady expanding demand for the articles in Japan as well as to their gradual increase of production in Chosen. A large demand in Japan for fish of all sorts, whale flesh, dried shell-fish, and other marine products caused an increase in their export. The export of beef tallow amounted to over Yen 58,000 in spite of a decrease in its shipment to Japan on account of an expansion of its consumption at home. The export of cotton showed an increase of over Yen 180,000 as against the previous year owing to an enlarged area of

plantation as well as to a steady growth of the spinning industry in Japan which demanded much cotton as material. The export trade of all other articles also remarkably extended with the exception of small or red beans and wheat which show more or less decline as a result of the expansion of home demand.

Articles imported from Japan were very numerous in description. Among others a large amount in value was seen in the import of soy, mandarin oranges, sugar (brown and refined), *sake*, patent medicines, cotton wadding, cotton yarns, shirtings, T.-cloths, cotton flannels, Japanese cotton tissues, European clothing, undershirts and drawers, socks (Japanese), papers, cigars, coal, porcelain and earthenware, iron pans, iron rice-kettles, steam and sailing vessels, railway sleepers, timber or lumber, rope and matting of straw, straw bags, cement, matches, etc. These being necessary for daily use, the increase of Japanese settlers in late years as well as the change in the Korean mode of life brought about their increased import. Among the imported goods, remarkable increases in amount may be noted in mandarin oranges, salted fish, sugar (brown and refined), cotton wadding and several other articles designated in the following table. This growth in their import was due to the fact that the economical relations between Chosen and the mother country were becoming closer and closer. For example, sugar and shirtings which had hitherto been mostly imported from foreign countries, came from Japan. Besides, the standard of Korean living having arisen, the demand for these became greater. A comparatively large decline in the import trade with Japan during the year was experienced in a few articles such as candles, railway passenger cars, freight wagons and accessories thereto.

The tables below show the value of principal articles imported to and exported from Chosen from and to the mother country for the year 1911 and 1912 :—

A. EXPORT.

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Rice, paddy	Picul	470,435	591,250	— 120,815	2,768,143	2,415,852	+ 352,291
Do., cleaned	Do.	168,797	57,936	+ 110,861	1,244,529	309,583	+ 934,946
Do., others	Do.	62,165	51,465	+ 10,698	244,426	109,675	+ 134,751
Wheat	Do.	18,768	81,093	— 62,325	60,960	85,484	— 24,524
Beans, soja	Do.	1,652,394	1,442,218	+ 210,176	4,917,340	4,233,173	+ 684,167
Do., small	Do.	47,898	92,230	— 44,332	182,449	244,793	— 62,344
Seed of *Perilla ocimoides*	Catty	4,187,624	2,429,097	+ 1,758,527	216,038	137,114	+ 78,924
Fish, fresh	Do.	928,252	862,458	+ 65,794	100,111	96,201	+ 3,910
Do., dried	Do.	3,633,914	1,682,372	+ 1,941,542	204,003	89,486	+ 114,517
Do., salted	Do.	1,611,404	1,309,394	+ 302,010	64,839	50,929	+ 13,910
Whale flesh	Do.	8,922,328	.....	.....	333,400	.....	.....
Oyster, dried	Do.	116,825	126,670	— 9,845	20,180	16,533	+ 3,647
Shrimps & prawns, dried	Do	168,989	166,605	+ 2,384	36,177	31,975	+ 4,202
Bêche de mer, dried	Do.	140,691	202,151	— 61,460	41,881	47,667	— 5,786
Sekisei	Do.	1,884,572	1,864,166	+ 20,406	117,412	104,607	+ 12,805
Beef tallow	Do.	476,368	625,251	— 148,883	58,111	66,372	— 8,261
Cotton in seeds ...	Picul	11,499	2,713	+ 8,786	95,041	15,654	+ 79,387
Do., ginned	Do.	13,326	11,220	+ 2,106	340,552	236,452	+ 104,100
Cocoons	Catty	37,916	31,143	+ 6,773	14,853	9,191	+ 5,662
Iron ore	Picul	2,041,578	1,640,578	+ 401,000	311,685	278,692	+ 32,993
Graphite	Do.	153,187	130,978	+ 22,209	163,396	132,070	+ 31,326
Coal	Ton	84,248	84,294	— 46	322,878	360,468	— 37,590
Cow hides	Catty	2,289,392	3,197,513	— 908,121	732,841	811,575	— 78,734
Live stock	Piece	3,880	2,189	+ 1,691	73,461	32,483	+ 40,978
Binsoi	Catty	1,828,521	1,107,826	+ 720,695	164,346	80,765	+ 83,581
Ginnanso	Do.	1,453,571	1,096,171	+ 357,400	25,860	14,671	+ 11,189
Manure, dried fish...	Picul	108,663	89,676	+ 18,987	361,151	264,645	+ 96,506
Do., Bran	Do.	226,832	207,798	+ 19,034	130,203	105,882	+ 24,321

B. IMPORT.

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Soy	Catty	2,900,384	2,874,352	+ 26,032	158,583	146,341	+ 12,242
Mandarins	Do.	4,401,269	3,213,416	+ 1,187,853	221,391	156,295	+ 65,096
Bitter Oranges ...	Do.	1,875,198	1,524,118	+ 351,080	67,108	54,967	+ 12,141
Apples	Do.	381,870	498,836	— 116,966	32,190	39,055	— 6,865
Herring, salted ...	Do.	1,374,577	478,407	+ 896,170	50,677	18,712	+ 31,965
Sea-weed	Do.	1,129,545	1,067,376	+ 62,169	49,794	45,471	+ 4,323
Sugar, brown	Do.	57,135	743,014	— 685,879	3,884	49,230	— 45,346
Do., refined	Do.	16,093,057	14,243,040	+ 1,850,017	1,262,238	1,080,201	+ 182,037
Sake	*Sho*	2,253,338	2,944,499	+ 308,839	930,101	775,243	+ 154,858
Do., in bottle	Do.	65,953	8,881	+ 57,072	34,037	22,711	+ 11,326
Beer, porter & stout	Litre	1,691,395	1,476,414	+ 214,981	375,405	318,474	+ 56,931
Alcohol	Catty	738,066	41,092	+ 696,974	84,271	9,037	+ 75,234
Prepared Medicines		.....	.....	.....	135,632	105,515	+ 30,117
Chemicals		.....	.....	.....	101,374	63,039	+ 38,335
Candles	Catty	52,494	397,900	— 345,406	11,565	77,997	— 66,432
Cotton, wadding ...	Picul	19,599	14,616	+ 4,983	585,292	397,669	+ 187,623
Do., yarns	Catty	5,901,824	5,898,377	+ 3,447	2,325,501	2,115,666	+ 209,835
Do., threads	Do.	38,813	36,571	+ 2,242	30,113	25,736	+ 4,377
Linen threads	Do.	57,710	13,822	+ 43,888	31,580	6,997	+ 24,583
Cordage or rope ...	Do.	348,843	231,238	+ 117,605	70,778	47,658	+ 23,120
Shirtings & sheetings, grey	S. yard	45,514,163	35,113,728	+ 10,400,435	5,747,115	4,090,927	+ 1,656,188
Do., white	Do.	3,858,012	2,423,272	+ 1,434,740	500,390	284,176	+ 216,214
T.-cloths	Do.	4,599,495	4,246,797	+ 352,698	598,572	526,086	+ 72,486
Cotton flannel	Do.	815,271	693,105	+ 122,166	166,155	130,355	+ 35,800
Do. tissue, Japanese	Piece	2,698,290	2,663,196	+ 35,094	1,548,863	1,435,153	+ 113,650
Do., others	Do.	1,024,146	831,221	+ 192,925	1,016,394	738,153	+ 278,241
Woolen cloth & serge	S. yard	61,634	84,770	— 23,136	55,466	61,773	— 6,307
Mousseline de laine	Do.	545,779	406,419	+ 139,360	209,379	151,822	+ 57,557

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Mixed tissues, woolen & cotton or silk & cotton	S. yard	176,626	241,234	— 64,608	119,244	145,153	— 25,909
Cotton towels	Dozen	145,684	116,523	+ 29,161	136,167	96,824	+ 39,343
Undershirts & drawers...	Do.	57,588	48,738	+ 8,850	242,998	212,487	+ 30,511
Socks, Japanese ...	Pair	983,409	963,395	+ 20,014	142,459	134,799	+ 7,660
Paper, European ...	Catty	4,616,799	4,113,298	+ 503,501	436,109	379,577	+ 56,532
Paper, Japanese ...	Do.	711,834	517,187	+ 194,647	268,491	198,628	+ 69,863
Paper, *Chirigami* ...	Do.	466,561	389,883	+ 76,678	118,832	93,045	+ 25,787
Iron pans & rice-kettles	Piece	516,559	421,602	+ 94,957	352,948	249,323	+ 103,625
Railway passenger cars, freight wagons & parts thereof...		.....	.....	.....	19,368	89,210	— 69,842
Ship, steam & sailing	No.	139	342	— 203	622,948	74,175	+ 548,773
Tobacco, leaf	Catty	1,447,148	996,942	+ 450,206	205,044	136,715	+ 68,329
Coal	Ton	206,868	223,017	— 16,149	1,069,409	1,264,475	— 195,066
Plants, trees, shrubs & roots...		.....	.....	.....	130,843	100,231	+ 30,612
Porcelain & earthenwares		.....	.....	.....	554,459	474,645	+ 79,814
Railway sleepers ...	Piece	800,981	672,772	+ 128,209	744,044	599,955	+ 144,089
Timber, lumber & planks		.....	.....	.....	1,124,631	1,076,745	+ 47,886
Charcoal	Picul	119,643	81,412	+ 38,231	121,202	81,784	+ 39,418
Straw bags	Piece	4,453,122	4,713,975	— 260,853	491,038	520,610	— 29,572
Rope & matting, of straw	Catty	7,939,691	6,525,618	+ 1,414,073	234,444	196,356	+ 38,088
Cement	Do.	37,564,939	35,100,347	+ 2,464,592	524,975	526,725	— 1,750
Lime	Do.	6,346,909	6,814,699	— 467,799	33,134	36,046	— 2,912
Matches	Gross	1,811,819	1,751,656	+ 60,163	477,945	446,854	+ 31,091
Soap, toilet	Dozen	207,996	172,200	+ 35,796	93,608	71,479	+ 22,129
Umbrellas, European	Piece	407,812	388,518	+ 69,294	311,834	264,881	+ 46,953
Explosives		.....	.....	.....	59,523	23,554	+ 35,969

2. TRADE WITH CHINA.

In 1912, the export from Chosen to China amounted to Yen 4,058,164 while the Import was Yen 7,027,454. The principal

articles exported were rice (uncleaned and cleaned), ginseng, cow hides, paper, timber, planks, etc. The export of rice, cleaned and uncleaned, somewhat decreased in quantity but showed an increase of Yen 540,000 or Yen 550,000 in value. The total export of this item reached, however, two million yen for the year in spite of the decreased quantity exported. This increase in value was due to the high quotation of rice in Chosen, while the decrease in amount was due to the development of rice cultivation in South Manchuria. It is considered that the grain will not fail to be one of the principal articles for exportation. Ginseng was mostly shipped for middle and southern parts of China, and the export of red ginseng increased by about Yen 200,000 as compared with the previous year. Cow hides, paper and timber were exported to Manchuria and North China. An expansion was witnessed in the export of cow hides, timber, Beche de mer, beef tallow, and post parcels. A little decline was, however, seen in the export of soja beans, paper, live stock, coal, etc. On the whole, the export trade with China showed marked progress, with an increase of over one million yen as against the former year.

Principal articles imported from China consisted of millet, salt, raw cotton, silk tissues, leaf tobacco, coal, timber and planks, cement, etc. A very large quantity of millet is produced in South and North Manchuria and it is usual for the import of this item rapidly to increase when the crop is poor in the northern districts of Chosen. As compared with the previous year, the decline of the import trade of the grain was due to the fact that the large import of over Yen 526,000 in value was made during the preceding year on account of poor crops in North and South Hamkyong Provinces while the crop was very good throughout Chosen in the year under review. The import of salt was, owing to its remarkably cheap price, very active at each port, where it was formerly imported from Formosa and Japan. Moreover, the growth of salt refining works in Chosen brought about an increased demand for the Chinese salt, resulting in an excess of more than Yen 186,000 over the amount of

its import for the previous year. Chinese raw cotton is imported as material for clothing and quilts, and the importation will not easily be decreased in quantity though in Chosen the production of upland cotton has been increasing year by year, as the latter is chiefly shipped to Japan. Chinese silk tissues, one of the principal articles from China, are imported from the middle part of that country and the demand for them is yearly increasing. The import of leaf tobacco amounted, in 1912, to Yen 45,370, recording an increase of about Yen 23,000 as compared with the preceding year. This article, however, being similar in quality to that of Chosen, it is considered that the increasing crop of the latter will correspondingly retard the import of the former. The import of timber, obtained from the Yalu forest, and of cement, manufactured at Dairen, showed increases of about Yen 11,000 to Yen 12,000 as against the previous year. Among other articles of import, sesamum seeds and eggs each declined a little but the rest showed an increase. Especially did an increase of Japanese and Korean settlers in North and South Manchuria bring about a favourable trade between Chosen and China.

The following tables show the value of principal goods which moved between Chosen and China for last two years.

A. EXPORT.

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Rice, undehusked ...	Picul	29,209	30,185	— 976	149,781	116,117	+ 33,664
Do., cleaned	Do.	284,435	290,329	— 5,894	1,988,206	1,482,677	+ 505,529
Beans, soja	Do.	32,139	50,226	— 18,087	83,381	128,513	— 45,132
Fish, fresh	Catty	386,346	540,900	— 154,554	37,566	36,466	+ 1,100
Do., dried	Do.	138,791	94,518	+ 44,273	9,484	6,296	+ 3,188
Shrimps, dried ...	Do.	71,185	180,414	— 109,229	8,506	11,071	— 2,565
Beche de mer	Do.	180,067	189,862	— 9,795	54,905	47,259	+ 7,646
Red Ginseng	Do.	3,380	1,067	+ 2,313	259,192	67,403	+ 191,789
Beef tallow	Do.	73,964	40,656	+ 33,308	8,513	4,314	+ 4,199

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Cocoons	Catty	120,590	184,258	— 63,668	11,017	18,221	— 7,204
Cow hides	Do.	1,046,317	1,010,473	+ 35,844	299,439	252,644	+ 46,795
Cigarettes	Mille	19,654	22,300	— 2,646	21,574	23,835	— 2,261
Paper	Catty	235,391	273,607	— 38,215	93,794	105,528	— 11,734
Timber & planks ...		.....	.....	.....	144,861	142,857	+ 2,004
Charcoal	Picul	6,003	11,975	— 5,972	7,375	13,579	— 6,204

B. IMPORT.

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Millet	Picul	69,263	148,470	— 79,207	270,698	526,962	— 256,264
Salt	Do.	1,689,147	1,250,484	+ 438,663	640,376	453,549	+ 186,827
Oil, soja beans	Catty	248,155	150,140	+ 98,015	25,660	14,785	+ 10,875
Cotton, raw	Picul	3,220	2,942	+ 278	95,412	67,635	+ 27,777
Silk pongee	S.yard	193,678	149,556	+ 44,122	91,114	72,725	+ 18,389
Silk gauzes	Do.	202,820	216,049	— 13,229	135,694	147,158	— 11,464
Silk camlets	Do.	743,392	429,178	+ 314,214	719,799	455,079	+ 264,720
Silk satins	Do.	59,844	27,455	+ 32,389	74,762	39,865	+ 34,897
Other silk tissues ...	Do.	193,066	159,597	+ 33,469	131,191	119,509	+ 11,682
Chinese shoes	Pair	39,991	33,872	+ 6,116	22,676	18,935	+ 3,741
Leaf tobacco	Catty	538,336	286,005	+ 252,334	45,370	22,441	+ 22,929
Furs	Piece	47,281	26,859	+ 20,422	24,622	10,733	+ 13,889
Hides or Skins, undressed	Catty	45,977	33,046	+ 12,931	12,145	6,836	+ 5,309
Coal	Ton	99,462	12,394	+ 87,068	455,954	70,455	+ 385,499
Timber & planks ...		.....	.....	.....	292,217	167,972	+ 124,245
Cement	Catty	9,880,270	1,062,709	+ 8,817,561	131,692	14,743	+ 116,949
Manure, oil cakes ...	Do.	821,983	105,270	+ 716,713	20,925	2,143	+ 18,782

3. TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

In 1912, the export of gold ore, one of the principal exports, amounted to over 950,000 catties valued at over Yen 186,000 and

that of all other articles to Yen 197,742 in value. Almost all the gold ore was shipped from Suan mine after concentration was made. Formerly, the whole of the ore was exported to the United States, but during the year under review it was shipped to Great Britain for refining as it was found that the ore contained some Bismuth.

Principal goods imported from Great Britain during the year 1912 were caustic soda, grey shirtings and sheetings, cotton Italians, woollen clothes, Alpaca, mixed tissues, iron, rails and fittings thereof, explosives, etc. Every article of import showed during the year 1912 an increase with the exception of grey shirtings and sheetings which decreased by over Yen 520,000 as compared with the previous year. This decline was due to a tendency among Koreans to favour articles produced in Japan in place of those of foreign origin. The demand for white shirtings and sheetings was, however, very active and their import showed an increase of over Yen 758,000. All other textile fabrics also resulted in an expansion of import to some extent. The undertaking of several enterprises in Chosen brought about an improved import of pig-iron, bars, sheets, pipes, etc. Galvernized iron sheets and wire rope showed a decline, but all others had a tendency to increase.

Principal goods exported to and imported from Great Britain during 1911 and 1912 were as follows :—

A. EXPORT.

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold ore	Catty	950,375	...	+ 950,375	186,264	.....	+ 186,264
Soda, caustic	Do.	990,665	970,745	+ 19,920	59,395	59,446	— 51
Soda-ash & carbonate soda	Do.	317,796	156,231	+ 161,565	11,451	6,022	+ 5,429
Morphine...	Oz.	2,989	850	+ 2,139	21,127	4,584	+ 16,543
Chemicals		.....	.....	....	55,476	21,869	+ 33,607
Oil, linseed	Catty	45,185	43,917	+ 1,268	11,187	10,166	+ 1,021
Candles	Do.	178,459	118,611	+ 59,848	54,556	34,547	+ 20,009

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Cotton threads, on wooden spool ...	Catty	17,677	19,952	— 2,275	19,870	13,240	+ 6,630
Shirtings & sheetings, grey	S. yard	8,706,477	13,209,307	— 4,502,830	1,100,072	1,626,527	— 526,455
Do., white	Do.	17,008,662	11,866,927	+ 5,141,735	2,290,591	1,532,561	+ 758,030
Cotton drills	Do.	325,271	434,778	— 109,507	52,421	66,632	— 14,211
Cotton satins & cotton Italians ...	Do.	4,321,555	3,174,221	+ 1,147,334	857,663	665,630	+ 192,033
Cotton prints	Do.	122,195	157,417	— 35,222	17,856	22,512	— 4,656
Woolen cloths & serges, Wool ...	Do.	202,417	63,881	+ 138,536	142,416	55,155	+ 87,261
Do., wool & cotton...	Do.	237,702	216,453	+ 21,249	125,808	132,379	— 6,571
Alpaca	Do.	850,092	109,890	+ 740,202	350,819	46,383	+ 304,436
Mixed tissues, wool & cotton	Do.	342,094	180,536	+ 161,558	137,311	67,402	+ 69,909
Blankets & travelling rugs	Catty	88,293	71,850	+ 16,443	48,881	40,591	+ 8,290
Paper, cigarette ...	Do.	138,397	133,528	+ 4,869	45,095	44,569	+ 526
Iron (pig, ingot, slab & bloom)	Do.	2,791,135	2,504,734	+ 286,401	76,335	67,132	+ 9,203
Do. (bar & rod) ...	Do.	5,709,043	3,636,893	+ 2,072,150	257,567	169,407	+ 88,160
Do. (plate & sheet)...	Do.	1,571,833	1,519,967	+ 51,866	79,877	77,333	+ 2,544
Do. (galvernized sheet)	Do.	4,056,602	4,196,818	— 140,216	389,419	409,351	— 19,932
Do. (galvernized wire)	Do.	769,835	903,552	— 133,717	51,095	71,122	— 20,027
Do. (wire rope) ...	Do.	78,958	55,752	+ 23,206	11,384	7,444	+ 3,940
Do. (tinned plate or sheet)	Do.	98,833	126,919	— 28,086	10,134	13,292	— 3,158
Do. (pipe & tube) ...	Do.	7,223,809	1,489,154	+ 5,734,655	320,979	99,825	+ 221,154
Do. old	Do.	4,376,941	1,688,139	+ 2,688,802	108,452	39,047	+ 69,405
Steel (bar, rod, plate & sheet)	Do.	654,203	1,740,167	— 1,085,964	48,522	104,332	— 55,810
Mercury or quicksilver	Do.	38,674	38,511	+ 163	57,998	51,745	+ 6,253
Iron nails...	Do.	769,971	817,937	— 47,966	43,864	48,043	— 4,179
Rails...	Do.	12,856,959	10,922,238	+ 1,934,721	484,967	400,096	+ 84,871
Do. fittings thereof.	Do.	787,479	1,238,533	— 451,054	43,242	66,488	— 23,246
Bicycles & tricycles parts thereof ...		.....	.....	.....	93,220	32,772	+ 60,448
Explosives	Catty	288,776	222,710	+ 66,066	237,089	199,056	+ 38,033
Insulated electric wire		.....	.....	.....	12,576	5,251	+ 7,325

4. TRADE WITH GERMANY.

In regard to exports from Chosen to Germany, there is nothing noteworthy, except the export of graphite through Japan, which was favourable. The total value of imports from Germany to Chosen amounted to over Yen 1,500,000. The import of alcohol, aniline and alizarine dyes, iron manufactures, locomotives, railway passenger cars and freight wagons declined to some extent, but all other principal goods of import showed an increase.

The table below shows the trade of import in detail :—

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Alcohol	Catty	527,395	591,618	— 64,223	70,407	79,613	— 9,206
Chemicals		.....	.....	.....	26,972	11,278	+ 15,694
Aniline & alizarine dyes	Catty	678,039	610,812	+ 67,227	340,348	264,922	+ 75,426
Iron (bar & rod) ...	Do.	1,333,982	97,022	+ 1,236,960	54,642	4,654	+ 49,988
Do. (plate & sheet)...	Do.	480,473	72,285	+ 408,188	21,135	3,216	+ 17,919
Do. (galvernized sheet)	Do.	572,996	86,336	+ 486,660	54,501	8,022	+ 46,479
Do. wire	Do.	359,232	9,848	+ 349,384	23,238	1,000	+ 22,238
Do. (galvernized wire	Do.	518,603	159,335	+ 359,268	34,996	10,396	+ 24,600
Do. (pipe & tube) ...	Do.	164,978	.....	+ 164,978	13,623	.....	+ 13,623
Steel (bar, rod, plate & sheet)	Do.	661,896	523,356	+ 138,540	45,194	38,396	+ 6,798
Mercury or quick-silver	Do.	18,490	25,003	— 6,513	19,632	36,901	— 17,269
Needles & pins ...	Mille	56,337	51,448	+ 4,889	16,566	15,867	+ 699
Iron nails...	Catty	325,494	171,497	+ 153,997	18,207	11,478	+ 6,729
Rails...	Do.	302,932	16,544	+ 286,388	13,413	5,357	+ 8,056
Do. fittings thereof...		493,483	17,873	+ 475,610	26,544	876	+ 25,668
Locomotives & parts thereof...		.....	... ...	.....	276,237	.....	+ 276,237
Passenger cars, freight wagons & parts thereof		... ...	.....	.....	72,979	.....	+ 72,979
Surveying instruments & parts thereof		.....	.....	.....	13,407	11,767	+ 1,640
Electric light apparatus or instruments & parts thereof		.....	.....	.....	16,008	5,437	+ 10,571
Explosives	Catty	130,381	97,511	+ 32,870	60,167	54,238	+ 5,929

5. TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The export of gold ore to the United States during the year amounted to over Yen 78,000, about half the amount of the ore exported during 1911. This was owing to the fact that in 1912 Great Britain began to take the ore. Post parcels and other articles also showed a decline. After all the export trade with the United States was remarkably languid. The import trade therefrom was, however, very prosperous. The principal imports were wheat flour, condensed milk, salted herrings, kerosene oil, iron manufactures, locomotives, railway passenger cars, freight wagons, sewing machines and parts thereof, leaf tobacco, timber or lumber, etc. Wheat flour imported from the United States showed a large amount of over Yen 1,318,000 due to the unusual high price of rice ruling in Chosen, bringing about an increase of over Yen 676,000 as compared with the preceding year. The demand among Koreans for salted herrings has also increased of late and in this year the import of this item amounted to over Yen 258,000, showing an increase double the amount of the previous year. The import of kerosene oil was so prosperous that it amounted to over Yen 1,478,000, showing an increase of over Yen 347,000 as compared with the preceding year. The import of iron manufactures and material for constructing railways was also stimulated by the active undertaking of enterprises in Chosen, and by the extension work of railways. Leaf tobacco showed an increase of over Yen 31,000 as against the preceding year. It is thought that the import trade in it will become very active on account of the superior quality of American tobacco as compared with Chosen products. Lumber in the form of Oregon pine was used for manufacturing wagons. In the year decrease in import was seen in chemicals, grey shirtings and sheetings, iron bars, iron plates, rails, locomotives, electric light apparatus, lumber, etc., while other articles of import showed some improvements.

The details of the trade in principal articles are as follows :—

A. EXPORT.

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold ore	Catty	483,850	802,631	— 318,781	78,925	154,310	— 75,385
Post parcel		.....	.....	.....	9,386	14,517	— 5,131

B. IMPORT.

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Wheat flour	Catty	23,978,340	12,117,320	+ 11,861,020	1,318,125	641,859	+ 676,266
Condensed milk ...	Dz.	58,303	41,638	+ 16,665	165,445	119,882	+ 45,563
Salted herrings ...	Catty	7,001,786	3,449,910	+ 3,551,876	258,012	131,200	+ 126,812
Kerosene oil	Gallon	7,398,413	6,211,291	+ 1,187,122	1,478,199	1,130,374	+ 347,825
Iron (pig, ingot, slab & bloom)	Catty	907,679	18,603	+ 889,076	26,737	670	+ 26,067
Do. (bar & rod) ...	Do.	789,595	636,341	+ 153,254	32,192	33,522	— 1,330
Do. (plate & sheet)...	Do.	169,896	149,066	+ 20,830	8,923	10,087	— 1,164
Do. (galvernized sheet)	Do.	1,575,485	951,952	+ 623,533	155,728	92,188	+ 63,540
Do. (galvernized wire)	Do.	241,981	134,345	+ 107,636	17,207	9,922	+ 7,285
Do. (pipe & tube) ...	Do.	887,849	213,732	+ 674,117	62,180	18,045	+ 44,135
Steel (bar, rod, plate & sheet)	Do.	326,211	127,236	+ 198,975	29,518	10,497	+ 19,021
Tin	Do.	55,523	47,826	+ 7,697	45,418	24,514	+ 20,904
Iron nails	Do.	1,986,428	1,404,644	+ 581,784	115,597	84,046	+ 31,551
Rails	Do.	1,364,239	1,665,119	— 300,880	44,238	65,847	— 21,609
Do. fittings thereof ...	Do.	984,836	854,044	+ 130,792	63,145	38,126	+ 25,019
Locomotives & parts thereof		.....	.....	.....	245,399	298,395	— 52,996
Railway passenger cars, freight wagons & parts thereof	Catty	.....	.....	.....	34,399	30,560	+ 3,839
Sewing machines & parts thereof ...		.....	.....	.....	102,166	41,668	+ 60,498
Leaf tobacco	Catty	353,526	276,889	+ 76,637	77,340	46,253	+ 31,087
Leathers	Do.	58,633	37,637	+ 20,996	45,773	28,736	+ 17,037
Timber & planks ...		.....	... ...	.....	86,368	99,080	— 12,712

6. TRADE WITH ASIATIC RUSSIA.

The principal articles exported from Chosen to Vladivostok were cleaned rice, paddy, and live stock. The export of paddy showed an increase of over Yen 266,000 as compared with the previous year, while that of live stock showed a decline of over Yen 515,000 owing chiefly to the bankruptcy of a merchant engaged in the trade as well as to an increased demand for them for farming purposes in connection with the industrial development in Chosen. Asiatic Russia supplied to Chosen salted herrings, timber and lumber, manures etc., each amounting from Yen 1,000 or 2,000 to Yen 15,000 or 16,000. During the year, however, each one of them showed some increase. The table below shows the trade in detail :—

A. EXPORT.

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Rice, cleaned	Picul	11,108	15,018	− 3,910	81,233	86,783	− 5,550
Paddy	Do.	218,729	234,730	− 16,001	1,022,790	756,361	+ 266,429
Other rice	Do.	662	357	305	3,236	1,719	+ 1,517
Live stock	Piece	2,789	16,525	− 13,736	122,025	637,916	− 515,891

B. IMPORT.

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Salted herring... ...	Catty	785,868	264,881	+ 520,987	15,914	8,299	+ 7,615
Agricultural implements & parts thereof		.....	.....	.....	2,525	273	+ 2,252
Timber		.....	.....	.....	4,816	86	+ 4,730
Soap, washing	Catty	10,716	1,739	+ 8,977	1,352	233	+ 1,119
Manure, oil-cake ...	Do.	76,050	.....	+ 76,050	2,129	.....	+ 2,129
Do. others		.....	.....	.....	5,026	3,102	+ 1,924
Travelling effects ...		.....	.....	.....	17,187	19,690	− 2,502

7. TRADE WITH OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Trade with other foreign countries not mentioned yet was of small amount in value and its future prospects are not too good. Among such, Hongkong, Dutch Indies and Belgium have done a comparatively large import trade with Chosen. The principal articles imported from Hongkong during the year were brown sugar valued at Yen 36,376, refined sugar Yen 156,011, and cordage or rope, Yen 14,612, showing some increase in each of them, as compared with the previous year. Especially did the import of refined sugar show a large increase of over Yen 136,000.

Principal articles imported from Dutch Indies were sugar, brown and refined, valued at Yen 25,628 and kerosene oil valued at Yen 285,998, showing decreases of Yen 21,855 and Yen 16,278 respectively on account of the increased import of sugar produced in Japan as well as of the extended import of British and American oil.

Chief articles imported from Belgium were glass wares including window glass valued at Yen 188,978 and looking glasses worth Yen 2,213, showing an increase of Yen 56,050 in the former and of Yen 1,572 in the latter as compared with the previous year.

The following tables show the trade of principal articles imported for the last two years :—

IMPORT FROM HONGKONG.

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Sugar, brown	Catty	544,213	54,890	+ 489,323	36,376	3,290	+ 33,086
Do. refined	Do.	2,002,521	234,181	+ 1,768,340	156,011	19,489	+ 136,522
Cordage or rope ...	Do.	60,779	40,541	+ 20,238	14,612	9,515	+ 5,097

IMPORT FROM DUTCH INDIES.

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Sugar, brown & refined	Catty	331,630	695,091	— 363,461	25,628	47,483	— 21,855
Kerosene oil	Gallon	1,587,415	1,691,200	— 103,785	285,998	302,276	— 16,278

IMPORT FROM BELGIUM.

Description	Unit	Quantity			Value		
		1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
					Yen	Yen	Yen
Window glasses ...	sq. feet	36,498	25,006	11,492	188,978	132,928 +	56,050
Looking glass	..	.....	.....	.....	2,213	641 +	1,572

SECTION III.

TRADE VALUE IN EACH PORT.

Reviewing the amount of trade during the year according to ports, the Fusan Customs takes the largest share, the amount to its credit being Yen 22,359,943 and the Chemulpo Customs comes next with Yen 22,276,298. After these two, Seoul (Yen 11,810,655), Chinnampo (Yen 6,123,977), Wonsan (Yen 5,866,636), Kunsan (Yen 4,426,632), Pyengyang (Yen 3,597,866), Shinwiju and Yongampo (Yen 3,305,954), and Mokpo (Yen 3,213,274) come in the order written. Taiku, Masampo, Chongchin and Songchin each represent Yen 1,200,000 to Yen 1,300,000.

In the export trade, the Fusan Customs also leads with Yen 6,974,050 followed by Chemulpo (Yen 3,787,824), Chinnampo (Yen 3,232,245), Kunsan (Yen 1,711,927), Shinwiju and Yongampo (Yen 1,672,916), Wonsan (Yen 1,115,274) and Mokpo (Yen 1,075,131).

In the import trade, the Chemulpo Customs comes first with Yen 18,488,574 followed by Fusan (Yen 15,385,893), Seoul (Yen 11,640,269), Wonsan (Yen 4,751,362), Pyengyang (Yen 3,225,651), Chinnampo (Yen 2,891,732), Kunsan (Yen 2,714,705), and Mokpo (Yen 2,138,143). Compared with the previous year, a remarkable growth of the trade was seen in the Fusan Customs, which witnessed an increase of Yen 4,037,487 and the next was Seoul with that of Yen 3,113,801. Kunsan and Chinnampo also showed advances of Yen 1,063,742 and Yen 1,036,734 respectively, while Songchin declined by Yen 129,280. There were two ports which showed an excess of export over import. These were Chinnampo with Yen

340,513 to its credit and Shinwiju and Yongampo with Yen 40,778. All the other ports had an excess of import over export. The following table shows particulars :—

Port	Export		Import		Total		Inc. or Dec.
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Chemulpo	3,907,913	3,787,824	16,525,966	18,488,574	20,433,879	22,276,398	+ 1,842,519
Fusan	5,864,745	6,974,050	12,457,801	15,385,893	18,322,546	22,359,943	+ 4,037,397
Wonsan	967,329	1,115,274	3,534,219	4,751,362	4,501,548	5,866,636	+ 1,365,088
Chinnampo ...	2,839,038	3,232,245	2,257,205	2,891,732	5,087,243	6,123,977	+ 1,036,734
Seoul	181,769	170,386	8,515,085	11,640,269	8,696,854	11,810,655	+ 3,113,801
Kunsan	1,453,376	1,711,927	1,909,514	2,714,705	3,362,890	4,426,632	+ 1,063,742
Mokpo	1,151,958	1,075,131	1,460,390	2,138,143	2,612,348	3,213,274	+ 600,921
Taiku	.....	123,164	1,050,251	1,259,567	1,050,251	1,382,731	+ 332,480
Masanpo & Haingan Bay...	121,806	118,784	1,002,922	1,147,027	1,124,728	1,265,811	+ 141,083
Chemgchin	24,905	64,232	988,671	1,165,163	1,013,576	1,229,395	+ 215,819
Songchin	677,750	567,469	694,222	675,223	1,371,972	1,242,692	— 129,280
Shinwiju & Yongampo	1,293,749	1,672,916	1,215,308	1,632,138	2,509,057	3,305,054	+ 795,997
Pyongyang ...	381,617	372,215	2,476,128	3,225,651	2,857,745	3,597,866	+ 740,121
Total	18,856,955	20,985,617	54,087,682	67,115,447	72,944,637	88,101,064	+ 15,156,427

The percentage of the trade at each port in comparison with the total amount of the trade is shown in the following table :—

Port	Export		Import		Total	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Chemulpo	18.0	20.7	27.6	30.6	25.3	28.0
Fusan	33.2	31.1	22.9	23.0	25.4	25.1
Wonsan...	5.3	5.1	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.2
Chinnampo	15.4	15.0	4.3	4.2	6.9	7.0
Seoul	0.8	1.0	17.3	15.7	13.4	11.9
Kunsan	8.2	7.7	4.1	3.5	5.0	4.6
Mokpo	5.1	6.1	3.2	2.7	3.6	3.6
Taiku	0.6	.....	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4
Masanpo & Hainganpo	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.6
Chemgchin	0.3	0 2	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
Songchin	2.7	3.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.9

Port	Export		Import		Total	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Shinwiju & Yongampo	8.0	6.9	2.4	2.3	3.8	3.4
Pyengyang	1.8	2.0	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SECTION IV.

PRINCIPAL GOODS EXPORTED.

The total export of Yen 20,985,617 during the year 1912 includes the re-export of goods produced in Japan and foreign countries, amounting to Yen 732,952, and the balance representing the total value of goods of Korean origin exported. The following table shows a classification of goods according to their sources as well as the comparative value of their export for the years 1912 and 1911 :—

Description	1912		1911		Inc. or Dec.	
	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage		
	Yen		Yen			
Agricultural products	16,255,193	77.5	13,067,020	69.3	+ 3,186,173	+ 8.2%
Marine products	1,702,760	8.1	1,304,621	6.9	+ 398,139	+ 1.2%
Mineral products (exclude gold & silver bullion exported)...	1,096,293	5.2	1,027,164	5.4	+ 69,129	− 0.2%
Manufactured articles	249,928	1.2	216,776	1.2	+ 33,152	.....
Beverages, comestibles, parcel post, sundry goods & all others	1,683,443	8.0	3,241,374	17.2	− 1,557,931	− 9.2%
Total	20,985,617	100	18,856,955	100	+ 2,128,662	.....

As the above table shows, agricultural products took the largest share of the export trade, their percentage being 77.5, marine products took 8.1 %, mineral or ores over 5.0 % and manufactured goods only 1.2 % of the total.

Of the exported articles, rice was the largest in value, amounting to Yen 7,524,000, soja beans came next with Yen 5,000,000, followed by cow hides (Yen 1,030,000), cotton (Yen 430,000), grain (Yen 380,000), manure and dried fish (Yen 360,000) and red ginseng

(Yen 250,000). All these exports showed an increasing tendency, it being especially the case with regard to agricultural and marine products.

The tables below show articles exported to each country during the years 1911 and 1912 :—

PRINCIPAL GOODS EXPORTED FOR THE YEARS 1911 & 1912.

Articles & countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Rice, uncleaned	Picul				
Japan		470,435	2,768,143	591,250	2,415,852
China		29,209	149,781	30,185	116,117
Total		499,644	2,917,924	621,435	2,531,969
Rice, cleaned	Do.				
Japan		168,797	1,244,529	57,936	300,583
China		284,435	1,988,206	290,329	1,482,677
Asiatic Russia... ...		11,108	81,233	15,018	86,783
Total		464,340	3,313,968	363,283	1,870,043
Paddy	Do.				
Japan		1,238	5,130	1,888	4,700
China		1,504	5,298	233	572
Asiatic Russia		218,729	1,022,790	234,730	756,361
Total		221,471	1,033,218	236,851	761,633
Wheat	Do.				
Japan		18,768	60,960	31,093	85,484
China		3,097	9,467	210	252
Total		21,865	70,427	31,303	86,136
Beans, soja	Do.				
Japan		1,652,394	4,917,340	1,442,218	4,233,173
China		32,139	83,381	50,226	128,513
Asiatic Russia		.....	.....	56	151
Total		1,684,533	5,000,721	1,492,500	4,361,837
Beans, small	Do.				
Japan		47,898	182,449	92,230	244,793
China		26	115	113	198
Total		47,924	182,564	92,343	244,991

Articles & countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Sorghum	Picul				
Japan		2,229	6,594	663	1,329
China		15,212	41,602	4,991	8,573
Total		17,441	48,196	5,654	9,902
Seeds of Perilla ocimoides	Catty				
Japan		4,187,624	216,038	2,429,097	137,114
China		500	40	.....	.....
Total		4,188,124	216,078	2,429,097	137,114
Fish, fresh	Do.				
Japan		928,252	100,111	862,458	96,201
China		386,346	37,566	540,900	36,405
Asiatic Russia		7,274	671	16,580	1,110
Total		1,321,872	138,348	1,419,938	133,777
Fish, dried	Do.				
Japan		3,623,914	204,003	1,682,372	89,486
China		138,791	9,484	94,518	8,296
Asiatic Russia		1,280	92	760	56
Total		3,763,985	213,579	1,777,650	98,838
Fish, salted	Do.				
Japan		1,611,404	64,839	1,309,394	59,929
China		81,682	3,778	61,006	2,034
Asiatic Russia		7,976	327	.....	.....
Total		1,701,062	68,944	1,370,400	52,963
Whale meat	Do.				
Japan		8,922,328	333,400	8,986,973	368,649
China		430	36	2,593	156
Total		8,922,758	333,436	8,989,566	368,805
Dried oysters	Do.				
Japan		116,825	20,180	126,670	16,533
China		1,120	112	4,839	386
Hongkong		1,922	250	6,712	873
Total		119,867	20,542	138,221	17,792
Shrimps & prawns, dried	Do.				
Japan		168,989	36,177	166,605	21,975
China		71,185	8,506	180,414	11,071
Total		240,174	44,683	347,019	43,046

Articles & countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Snails' fins	Catty		Yen		Yen
Japan		69,978	25,454	29,694	9,720
China		695	311	223	89
Total		70,673	25,765	29,917	9,809
Beche-de-mer, dried	Do.				
Japan		140,691	41,881	202,151	47,667
China		180,067	54,905	189,862	47,259
Total		320,758	96,786	392,013	94,926
Sea-weed (Gelidium corneum)	Do.				
Japan		1,884,572	117,412	1,864,166	104,607
China		7,480	427	.....	.....
Total		1,892,052	117,839	1,864,166	104,607
Soy	Do.				
Japan		1,857	86	2,451	125
China		284,967	13,579	341,825	16,228
Asiatic Russia... ...		.....	.....	1,300	39
Total		286,824	13,665	345,576	16,392
Red ginseng	Do.				
China		3,380	259,192	1,067	67,403
Beef tallow	Do.				
Japan		476,368	58,111	625,251	66,372
China		73,964	8,513	40,656	4,314
Total		550,332	66,624	665,907	70,686
Cotton in seeds	Picul				
Japan proper		11,499	95,041	2,713	15,654
Do., ginned	Do.				
Japan		13,326	340,552	11,220	236,452
China		.....	5	13	203
Total		13,326	340,557	11,233	236,655
Cocoons	Catty				
Japan		37,916	14,853	31,143	9,191
China		120,590	11,017	184,258	18,221
Total		158,506	25,870	215,401	27,412
Goldfare	Do.				
Japan		97,059	9,734	387,311	68,081

Articles & countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Great Britain		950,375	186,264	.....	.....
Germany		.....	.....	147,031	12,500
U. S. A.		483,850	78,925	802,631	154,310
Australia		38	15	.....	.....
Total		1,531,322	274,938	1,236,973	234,891
Iron ore	Picul				
Japan		2,041,578	311,685	1,640,578	278,692
China		3	3	.....	.....
Total		2,041,581	311,688	1,640,578	278,692
Graphite	Do.				
Japan		153,187	163,396	130,986	132,070
China		7	14	58	220
Germany		78	78	.....	.....
Belgium		1,791	1,791	.....	.....
Total		155,063	165,279	131,044	132,290
Coal	Ton				
Japan		84,248	322,878	84,294	360,468
China		1,892	11,491	2,591	15,959
Asiatic Russia		3	12	.....	.....
Total		86,143	334,381	86,885	376,427
Hides or skins, bull, ox, cow	Catty				
Japan		2,289,392	732,841	3,197,513	811,575
China		1,046,317	299,439	1,010,473	252,644
Hongkong		.....	.....	16,490	4,638
Total		3,335,709	1,032,280	4,224,476	1,068,857
Cigarettes	Mille				
Japan		100	112	.....	.....
China		19,654	21,574	22,300	23,835
Total		19,754	21,686	22,300	23,835
Other tobacco					
Japan		.....	107	.....	285
China		.....	31,376	.....	2,636
Total		.....	31,483	.....	2,921
Paper	Catty				
Japan		2,156	622	2,054	527

Articles & countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
China		235,391	93,794	273,607	105,528
Asiatic Russia		3,995	1,487	7,993	2,258
Total		241,542	95,903	283,654	108,313
Bulls, oxen & cows (live)	Pieces				
Japan		3,880	73,461	2,189	32,483
China		361	12,175	983	33,182
Asiatic Russia		2,789	122,025	16,525	637,926
Total		7,030	207,661	19,697	703,581
Ginseng (Gboepeltis inretenta)	Catty				
Japan		1,828,521	164,346	1,107,826	80,765
China		120	19	.....	.....
Total		1,828,641	164,365	1,107,826	80,765
Ginseng	Do.				
Japan		1,453,571	25,860	1,096,171	14,671
China		3,230	56	1,370	22
Total		1,465,801	25,916	1,097,541	14,693
Timber & planks					
Japan			10,745		2,931
China			144,861		142,857
Asiatic Russia			10		.....
Total			155,616		145,788
Manure, dried fish	Picul				
Japan		108,663	361,151	89,676	246,645
Do., bran	Do.				
Japan		226,832	130,203	207,798	105,882
China		9,341	5,536	7,572	3,867
Total		234,173	135,739	215,370	109,749

A brief account of the principal goods exported during the year under review is given in the following paragraphs.

1. *Rice* (cleaned, uncleaned, paddy and other kinds).—The export of Korean rice during 1912 amounted to Yen 7,524,879, showing an increase of Yen 2,241,107 as compared with the preceding year. The detailed statistics of this item may be seen in the

foregoing tables. In 1911, the crop of rice was rich throughout Chosen except localities near Chinnampo and showed an increase of 1,650,000 *koku* as compared with the year 1910. As to the condition of their shipment, along with the gradual development of local financial organs, farmers and merchants began to utilize these organs and were freed from the necessity of selling their stock in haste after harvesting, as was the case in former years, without regard to the market price. At first they hesitated to dispose of their stock in anticipation of the probable appreciation of the price, as was experienced in summer of the preceding year, but the shipment of the stock became suddenly very active from April when the export duty on grain was abolished. Especially was the export to Manchuria greatly encouraged. At the end of May, a decrease of the import duty on grain in Japan and the favourable quotations of rice in the Japanese market encouraged much shipment of rice from the interior as well as its exportation to foreign countries. After September, however, a gradual decrease of the stock in the interior, damage to the crops caused by drought, insects and early frost experienced throughout South Chosen as well as floods in some districts causing decreased crops contributed to a depression of the shipment of rice. Moreover, its exportation to Japan also declined as a result of a comparatively large quantity of the stock remaining in the mother country. Under such circumstances, did the year come to an end.

2. *Wheat.*—The export of this article during the year amounted to 21,865 piculs in quantity valued at Yen 70,427, showing a decline to the extent of 9,438 piculs valued at Yen 15,709 as compared with the previous year. This decline in export of the cereal year after year does not mean a decline of its production. As a matter of fact, it is principally produced in Whanghai Province. North Kyongsang, Kyongki and South Chonla are also good producers and all other provinces produce it to some extent. The amount produced since 1910 is as follows :—

1910	678,699	*Koku*
1911	970,378	,,

1912 1,094,721 *koku*

As the above figures show, the amount of the crop is increasing year after year. The decline of its export is due to the large amount consumed at home as a result of high prices of rice ruling in recent years as well as of its use as material for brewing *sake* and soy for Korean use. Moreover, in August, 1912, a flour mill was started at Chemulpo equipped with one electric motor of 8 horse-power and two mills. During the year, the mill produced 4,500 bags of flour and consumed 1,535 *koku* (3,300 piculs) of wheat, doing favourable business. This also caused a decline in the export of this cereal. An increase in its export to China was, however, due to the comparatively large shipment of the stock by Chinese junks to Seki and Ri Islands under the influence of the high quotation of silver ingots.

3. *Soja beans.*—The export of these during the year amounted to 1,684,533 piculs valued at Yen 5,000,721, showing an increase of 192,033 piculs to the value of Yen 638,884 as compared with the preceding year. This grain is chiefly produced in Kyongsang (N. and S.), Whanghai, Kyengki, Pyengan (N. and S.) and Hamkyong Provinces while the other provinces also produce some quantity of it. Year after year, the area of its cultivation has been increasing and not only its quality has improved but the quantity produced has remarkably increased owing to rich harvests having been obtained during the years 1911 and 1912. The amount of the production for the past three years was as follows :—

1910	1,816,582 *koku*
1911	2,124,966 ,,
1912	2,452,203 ,,

As the above figures indicate, the amount of the crop yearly increased. Further an active demand for this cereal witnessed in Japan throughout the year caused an increasing export of the grain thereto. In addition to this, the export of Chosen soja beans to the mother country was favourably influenced by the large export of Manchurian beans to Europe in recent years, the demand for the

Korean in Japan having become greater. Chosen beans are not much inferior in quality to those of Japan and the beans from Wonsan especially have a very good reputation in all markets in the mother country. The direct export of the grain from localities along railway lines has gradually increased. In Japan, they are mainly consumed as material for manufacturing *miso*, soy, *tofu*, and manure and the demand for them has grown greater year after year in the localities of their consumption, especially in Osaka and Kobe. The beans of larger size from Northern Chosen are considered to have a prosperous future as a large quantity of them was re-exported to the United States and Hawaii through Japan. The export to China during the year showed relatively a decline owing to an active export to Japan. In fact, the general dullness of the Antung market during the year was not favorable for the exportation of Chosen beans. In August and September, a good condition prevailed in localities of South Chosen, but the final result was not so good as in the preceding year. In China, the grain is destined for Antung, Dalny, Hitsukwa, Newchwang, Hainam and Chefoo districts.

4. *Beans, small.*—The export of these during the year amounted to 47,924 piculs valued at Yen 182,564, showing a decline of 44,419 piculs to the value of Yen 62,427 as against the previous year.

Despite the decreased export, the production of the grain shows an increase year after year, as follows :—

1910	657,097	*koku*
1911	703,948	,,
1912	835,171	,,

The diminished export in the year was due chiefly to a large consumption in the interior of Chosen on account of the high prices of rice ruling. The cereal was mainly sent to Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Kyushu and Dalny. In Japan it was used as material for manufacturing confectionery.

5. *Sorghum.*—The export of this item during the year amounted to 17,441 piculs valued at Yen 48,196, showing an in-

crease of 11,787 piculs to the value of Yen 38,294 as compared with the preceding year.

This grain is mostly produced in Whanghai and Hamkyong (N. and S.) Provinces. During the year, its total production amounted to 112,995 *koku* throughout Chosen, representing an increase of 16,307 *koku* as against the previous year. Most of the product was consumed at home and in Manchuria, where it is commonly used as material for distilling spirits as well as as staple food by Chinese, who eat it after mingling it with Indian corn. The prosperous export of this article to China was due to the fact that in 1911 a poor crop of the grain in Manchuria brought about a high quotation in the market there while in Chosen it was relatively low. Chinese junks which brought salt to Chosen took a large amount of this grain on their return, though this was done only during June and July. It was mainly sent to Ri and Seki Islands near Chefoo, Dalny, Tien-tsin, Antung, etc. A considerable amouut of this grain was also exported to Shikoku districts, Japan, when the shipping season for the new crops commenced.

6, *Seeds of Perila ocimoides.*—The export of this item amounted to 4,188,124 catties valued at Yen 216,078, showing an increase of 1,759,027 catties to the value of Yen 78,964 as compared with the previous year. The amount of its production for the past three years, showing yearly increase of the crop, is as follows :—

1910	35,116 *koku*
1911	51,181 ,,
1212	60,853 ,,

During the year under review, the amount of its production not only increased but its exportation made an advance owing to a largely expanded demand for kerosene oil among Koreans for lighting purposes in place of the oil made from the seeds. Moreover, a poor crop of the seed in 1911 in China caused a decline of its importation from China to Japan and there was also witnessed a development of the oil manufacturing business in the mother country. These caused a remarkable activity in the export of the article to

Japan. During the year, Japan imported it from foreign countries to the amount of 9,500,700 catties valued at Yen 593,196, nearly all of which was the product of Manchuria, that is over double the quantity of Korean product imported.

7. *Fresh fish.*—The export of this item amounted to 1,321,872 catties valued at Yen 138,348, showing a decline of 98,066 catties in quantity but an increase of Yen 4,571 in value.

As a result of frequent appearances of trawlers off Fusan which affected adversely the amount of fish caught in those waters, the Fusan Fishing Company experienced a decline of 33,000 *kwan* in the quantity of the fish caught by the company's fishing boats during the year as compared with the previous year. Most of the fish caught was exported to Japan but during the year China also took fish to the value of over Yen 37,000. The majority of the fish in the latter case were caught in waters near Fusan and Masampo and transported by rail through Shinwiju to Manchuria. Antung was a large consumer, and further it was distributed mainly among Japanese in districts along the Antung-Mukden railway. In recent years, however, Chinese demand for fish has increased and people who used to eat cheap fish have begun of late to favour those of higher price; e.g., sea-bream and scomberomorus sinensis. At Antung market, fish sold comprised those caught in the Chosen Straits and the neighbouring sea or those transported from Dalny where they are largely imported from Japan. The market prices for Japanese fish at Antung were 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than for those sent from Chosen. The decrease in the export of fish to China was due to (1) a decline in demand by labourers at work on the Antung-Mukden railway by whom they were in great demand in the previous year, (2) a depressed export of cod-fish favoured by Chinese people, and (3) an abundant catch made by angling in the neighbouring waters in summer and autumn seasons. The increase in the export value was due to an increased shipment of fish of high prices. Vladivostock also took some fish from Fusan, Wonsan, Chongchin and Songchin, but there was a little decline in the amount exported during

the year as compared with the preceding year. Thus though the export of fresh fish during the year decreased as a whole, the amount of fish caught in Chosen waters remarkably increased and the home consumption also expanded.

8. *Dried fish.*—The export of this item amounted to 3,763,985 catties valued at Yen 213,579, showing an increase of 1,986,335 catties to the value of Yen 117,741 as compared with the preceding year. The dried fish exported mostly consisted of *iriko* made of sardines which are caught everywhere in Chosen waters and especially in the seas near Fusan and the coast of Kangwon Province. As a result of the abolition of export duty during the year, fishermen began to bring actively to open ports the fish they caught which hitherto were sent direct to Japan from fishing grounds. Moreover, abundant catches of sardines during the year brought about a large export of the article. Particularly is it noteworthy that whereas formerly in Wonsan districts sardines were mostly used for making manure, from the year under review they were made into a foodstuff with favourable results, and the prospect of the business is very good. The shipment of the article for markets of the mother country showed a progress as compared with the previous year. Besides, China and Vladivostock took some of the export. The export to China consisted of part of the article transported by sea from Fusan to Dalny and of the majority carried by railway from Fusan and Masampo to Antung. Chosen *iriko* is in general inferior in quality to that produced in Japan, besides becoming too dried up in winter. In spite of these defects, the demand for this article in countries consuming it gradually increased on account of its cheap price.

9. *Salted fish.*—The amount of the export of this item was 1,701,062 catties valued at Yen 68,944, showing a growth of 330,662 catties to the value of Yen 15,981 as compared with the previous year. This article was mainly produced from waters near Fusan, Masampo and Kangwon Province. A large decline of the export from Wonsan was due to (1) decreased fishing in North

Chosen seas, (2) unfavourable market prices in the mother country and (3) further an increased demand caused by Japanese, Chinese and Korean labourers engaging in the construction of the Seoul-Wonsan railway. An active export of salted mackerel, however, as a result of an abundant catch of the fish off Fusan, finally resulted in an increased export of the article during the year. This was mostly sent to Japan and Formosa and some quantity was exported to Manchuria from Mokpo, Chinnampo and Shinwiju. The last mentioned place was the outlet of the fish caught off Fusan to Antung and Mukden, and the future of the trade is considered good.

10. *Whale flesh.*—The export of this article amounted to 8,922,758 catties valued at Yen 333,436, showing a decline of 66,808 catties to the value of Yen 36,369 as compared with the previous year. Whales are found in waters near Ulsan in North Kyongsang Province, as well as off Kangwon Province and Wonsan, but as a result of active catching of the mammals year after year, they have become very quick in their movement of late and between the middle of November and December when it is severely cold the whaling has to be suspended for a while. But the catching of whales during the year was considerable as compared with the preceding year. The declined export of whale flesh was, however, due to an expansion of the home demand of late and to a direct shipment to Japan from whaling grounds.

11. *Dried oysters.*—The export of this item amounted to 119,867 catties valued at Yen 20,542, showing a decrease of 18,354 catties in quantity but an increase of Yen 2,750 in value. They are chiefly produced in Yunghung Bay and along Ungki coast and have been exported to the amount of 340,000 or 350,000 catties per year until a few years ago. As a matter of fact, the collection of oysters has been undertaken solely by Koreans, whose wanton methods in collection pursued for many years resulted in a decline in their breeding to a considerable extent, giving now only ⅓ the amount of the production in former times. Consequently the export of dried oysters has declined year by year. Recently in order to increase

their production, an oyster bed has been established in Yunghung Bay and fishermen have begun to collect them in full size ond istant coast. This has resulted in the betterment of the quality of the export as well as in the high price quoted during the year with a good demand for them in the places in which they are consumed. They were mostly shipped to South China and partly to Nagasaki districts in Japan.

12. *Shrimps & prawns*, dried.—The export of this item amounted to 240,174 catties valued at Yen 44,683, showing a decline of 106,845 catties in quantity but a growth of Yen 1,637 in value. They were mainly exported from Chemulpo, Fusan and Shinwiju. Those exported from Chemulpo were caught in the sea near that port and the decline of the export therefrom was caused by the suspension of their catch by Chinese at Yong-chong Island who left the business to Japanese in Kanghoa Island. Those exported from Fusan consisted wholly of those caught off Na-ro Island, South Chonla Province. The decline in the quantity of their shipment was caused by an epidemic prevailing in the vicinity of fishing villages in autumn preventing fishermen from engaging in their work, though when they were able to go to sea they obtained a comparatively abundant catch. From Shinwiju quite a large quantity of the article was exported during the year as a result of the recent development of the fishing at the mouth of the Yalu and Chyongchyon Rivers and the neighbouring sea of Sonchyon. Nevertheless the languid export from Chemulpo and Fusan brought about the above-mentioned decline of the export in its quantity. The article was mostly exported to districts in South China by merchants of Nagasaki and Kobe and also to Kwantung and Shantung Provinces to some extent.

13. *Sharks' fins*.—The export of this item during the year amounted to 70,673 catties valued at Yen 25,765, showing an expansion of 40,756 catties to the value of Yen 15,956 as compared with the preceding year. Sharks are mainly caught off Fusan, those caught in other waters being almost negligible in quantity. During

the fishing season of autumn, 1911, transaction in the article nearly came to a standstill on account of disturbances in the middle part of China, causing a stagnation of the stock in consequence. With the recovery of order in the markets of Middle China, the export of the stock in warehouses suddenly became active and also a pretty rich catch in the autumn of 1912, caused a prosperous export of the article. Sharks' fins were chiefly exported to Middle and South China through Nagasaki and Kobe.

14. *Beche de mer*, dried.—The export of this article during the year amounted to 320,758 catties valued at Yen 96,786, showing a decline of 71,255 catties in quantity but an increase of Yen 1,860 in value as compared with the previous year.

They are wholly gathered by Japanese by means of diving apparatus in the seas near Fusan and Chemulpo and off Chumunchin, Kangwon Province, and Hamkyong (N. and S.) Province. A decline in the quantity of catch made at all fishing grounds and a limitation placed on the number of fishing boats by the new regulations for fishery,—e.g., off the provinces above mentioned they were limited to 20 during the year as against about 60 in the preceding year,—resulted in a general decline in the production of the article. It may be mentioned that off the coast to the north of Wonsan and in the neighbouring seas of Fusan the catch obtained was comparatively good but there was a great decline in the total quantity collected in Chosen as a whole and this brought about the falling off of their export.

The article was principally sent to Dalny, Antung, Chefoo, Newchwang, and North China districts by sea from Chemulpo, Fusan and Chinnampo and also partly sent by railway via Shinwiju to Mukden and other localities along the Antung-Mukden railway. Besides, some were shipped to Nagasaki and Kobe where they were re-exported to other places. During the year, business activity was recovered in North China after July, but before that month the market was in a very depressed condition on account of political disturbances since the previous year.

15. *Sekkasai* (Gelidium corneum).—The export of this item amounted to 1,892,052 catties valued at Yen 117,839, showing a growth of 27,886 catties to the value of Yen 13,232 as against the previous year.

This article is chiefly produced in the waters off Mokpo, Fusan, Kangwon Province, and Wonsan. During the year, the collection of the article off Kangwon Province and Fusan showed some decrease. It was due to the bad growing of the marine product off Kangwon Province as well as to the delay in its collection caused by a dispute that arose among the people concerned in connection with the right of gathering it in the seas off Fusan. In addition to these, an isinglass manufactory established at Taiku took some quantity of the article as material. At Mokpo, however, a lenient examination of the article by a special commission instituted some years ago in order to improve the quality of Korean sea-weeds exported and which succeeded in attaining this aim even though the quantity exported markedly declined during the previous year, prompted a large increase in the shipment of the article from the adjacent districts and resulted in an increased export during the year. Almost all of the article exported was sent to Osaka as material for manufacturing isinglass there.

16. *Soy.*—The export of soy during the year amounted to 286,824 catties valued at Yen 13,665, showing a decline of 58,752 catties to the value of Yen 2,727 as compared with the previous year.

Soy brewing in Chosen has shown so far only a tardy progress and has chiefly been carried on in Seoul, Chemulpo, Pyengyang, and their vicinities. From these places the product has mainly been exported to Antung and Dalny to meet the demand for it chiefly among Japanese settlers. Of late the demand for it has been on the increase among Koreans and Chinese too. Dalny imports soy from Japan to the value of Yen 160,000 to 170,000 per annum. The quality of the article imported from Japan is much superior to that produced in Chosen. An expansion of the market in that city for

soy produced in Chosen, therefore, is considered to be of difficult. The Chosen produce was, however, demanded by Chinese at Antung on account of its cheap price despite the undoubted inferiority in quality as compared with the Japanese produce. The declined export of Chosen soy for the year was due to a decreased demand for the article as a result of the withdrawal of workmen engaged in the construction of the Antung-Mukden railway as well as to a large stock remaining at Antung brought forward from the previous year.

17. *Red ginseng*.—The export of the drug during the year amounted to 3,380 catties valued at Yen 259,192, showing a growth of 2,313 catties to the value of Yen 191,789 as compared with the preceding year.

The manufacture of medicinal ginseng is conducted by the Government, which purchases all raw roots from growers in Kaisong districts, Kyongki Province, The Kaisong Detached Office of the Revenue Bureau manufactures red ginseng from those roots. In the cultivation of the roots, the Government has for past several years been putting forth efforts to give proper guidance to the cultivators and overseeing their work. The manufacture and export of red ginseng were at one time in danger of ruin on account of the careless selection of seeds by the cultivators as well as by diseases affecting the plant. The industry, however, has again become prosperous and the amount of production increased of late years thanks to the Government measures taken. The following table shows the quantity of the red ginseng manufactured for the past four years :—

Classification	1912	1911	1910	1909
	Catty	Catty	Catty	Catty
Best quality	5,580	2,013	864	2,249
Medium ,, ...	300	287	31	133
Inferior ,, ...	6	.....	.....	12
Total	5,886	2,300	895	2,394

As the above table shows, since 1910 the quantity of red ginseng manufactured has remarkably increased and in consequence its export has also increased. As the result of public tender which took place in 1909 for the sale of red ginseng, a contract was made between the Government and the Mitsui Bussan Co., stipulating that red ginseng manufactured in Chosen should be sold exclusively to the Company for five years at the mean price of Yen 82 per *kin*. The Company has been shipping the stock purchased through its Chemulpo Branch to that at Chefoo which then distributed it throughout China. Red ginseng is highly appreciated as a medicine everywhere in that country and the market price for the Korean product is very much higher than that for the productions of Manchuria, Japan and the United States of America. The market prices at Hankow at the end of 1912 were as follows :—

Korean Ginseng (20–80 pieces per bandle)...Tls. 50–220 per *kin*.
Occidental ,, (15–150 ,, ,, ,,)...Tls. 21–31 ,, ,,
Oriental ,, (20–120 ,, ,, ,,)...Tls. 1.60–5.20 ,, ,,

18. *Beef tallow*.—The export of this item during the year amounted to 550,332 catties valued at Yen 66,624, showing a decline of 115,575 catties to the value of Yen 4,062 as compared with the previous year.

Though the shipment of the article from the neighbourhood of Chemulpo showed an increase of 60 to 70 per cent. as against the previous year, the decline in the total export of this article was due to the falling off in the number of cattle slaughtered in North Pyengan Province as well as in North Chosen on account of the appreciation of market prices for live stock and of an increased demand for them as beasts of burden, besides a market expansion in home consumption as the result of a steady growth of the soap manufacturing industry in Seoul, Fusan, Wonsan, Chinnampo and many other places.

The whole of the article was shipped to Japan principally as material for manufacture of soap and partly for use on board merchant and war vessels. The inferiority in quality was formerly a

defect of Chosen beef tallow but improvement made in refining before being shipped has gained for it better prices than before and a good reputation in the mother country, and it has begun to oust that from China which has up till now supplied Japan with a great quantity of the article. Australia is also a great supplier to Japan of the article of superior quality and good price.

19. *Cotton with seeds* and *ginned cotton*.—The export of cotton with seeds during the year amounted to 11,499 piculs valued at Yen 95,041, while that of ginned cotton amounted to 13,326 piculs valued at Yen 340,557, showing an increase of 8,786 piculs to the value of Yen 79,387 in the former and of 2,093 piculs valued at Yen 103,902 in the latter as compared with the preceding year.

Under the guidance and encouragement of the Government, cotton cultivation in Chosen has steadily expanded of late and along with an increased area of land devoted to its plantation increased crops and exportation have resulted. The following table shows the area of plantations and the amount of crops for the last three years :—

Year	Area		Quantity	
	Native cotton	Upland cotton	Native cotton	Upland cotton
	Cho	*Cho*	Catty	Catty
1910	49,774	1,123	12,161,231	845,342
1911	47,964	2,684	20,191,049	2,737,050
1912	45,271	6,440	23,667,001	7,216,113

In Chosen, the cultivation of the American upland cotton was commenced in 1906 and since that time has made steady development, the area of land devoted to its cultivation reaching about 6,500 *cho* in 1912. Chonla, Kyongsang and Choongchong Provinces are suited for the cultivation of this species of cotton, South Chonla Province being particularly good. As the above table shows, the area of land for the cultivation of the native species of cotton has been decreasing but that for upland cotton has markedly increased throughout Chosen except in Hamkyong Province. Most of the native cotton obtained is consumed at home but the upland

cotton produced in South Chonla and Kyongsang Provinces is mostly exported. As a result of a good crop obtained in the previous year and of favourable conditions prevailing during the year though offset somewhat by early frost, the cotton that arrived at Mokpo during the year amounted to 20,427 bales of the upland species and 21,523 bales of the native, aggregating 41,950 bales (about 8,790,000 catties), and showing an increase of double the amount as compared with the previous year. Further, the improved quality of the cotton and the constant appreciation by 2 to 4 Yen of its market price as against the former year brought about an unusual activity in the export which has not been seen since the opening of the Mokpo port. In addition, cotton mills at the port were, as a result of large stock arriving, very busy, work being carried on even during the night. A great quantity of native cotton was exported to Japan in the form of cotton with seeds on account of the fact that the whole stock that arrived could not be manufactured there. Most of the cotton produced in Chosen was exported to Osaka to be used by the Osaka and Miye Spinning Companies. The monthly quotations per 100 *kin* for unseeded cotton in the year at Mokpo were as follows :—

Month	Native cotton	Upland cotton
	Yen	Yen
January	6.80	9.50
February	7.00	9.60
March	7.00	9.60
	.....	.....
September	8.30	11.50
October	8.40	11.60
November	9.00	12.40
December	9.00	12.60

20. *Cocoons.*—The export of this item during the year amounted to 158,506 catties worth Yen 25,870, showing a decline of 56,895 catties to the value of Yen 542 as compared with the previous year.

Domestic rearing of silkworms is mostly done in Kyongsang (North), Kangwon, Pyengan (South and North), Chonla (South), Kyongki and Choongchong (South) Provinces, but some silk cocoons are also obtained in all the other provinces. The yearly growth of the sericultural industry in Chosen brought about an increased production of cocoons, the total amount harvested throughout Chosen having been 13,933 *koku* in 1910 and 20,211 *koku* in 1911. Except part of the product consumed for spinning threads in the Peninsula, it was exported to Japan, including a certain quantity of wild-silk cocoons.

Wild-silk cocoons above referred to are mostly exported to China. They are produced everywhere in Chosen to some extent, but 70 to 80 per cent. of the total production in the Peninsula come from North Pyengan Province. The production of wild-silk cocoons during the year amounted to 49,000,000 pieces, showing a decline of 35 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. This was owing to storms and heavy rain which often visited Chosen during the period of spring breeding and early frost as well as snow at the beginning of October which considerably damaged the autumn brood. All this caused a decrease in the export of the article. Moreover, the decline was due to a decrease in the quantity of silkworms reared and that in the number of people engaged in the business during the year, which came from the depreciation of market prices under the influence of disturbances in Central China in the previous year. It was also due to the establishment of a wild-silk spinning company at Wiju which took a quantity of the wild-silk cocoons. The export to China was mostly shipped from Shinwiju for Antung and Chefoo.

21. *Gold ore.*—The export of the ore during the year amounted to 1,531,322 catties valued at Yen 274,939, showing an advance of 194,349 catties to the value of Yen 40,047 as compared with the preceding year.

Suan and Chuksan are the principal mines producing the ore in Chosen. The output from Syongchyon which has hitherto been exported to Germany has entirely stopped since May, last year.

The Chuksan gold mine which has enlarged its apparatus for refining introduced some alteration in the management in April and a joint stock company styled "The Chuksan Mining Co., Ltd." was organized. A further improvement was then carried out for refining ore, but the working power thus gained was found still unable to dispose of an increasing quantity of the concentrate taken in consequence of the addition of a number of stamps. A considerable quantity of the ore itself was therefore exported to the United States through Chemulpo.

The Suan Mine under the control of the Seoul Mining Company exported up till 1911 ore and concentrate only, but in 1912 it ceased to export ore as the result of having nearly completed arrangements for refining ore. A further increase in the export of the concentrate was caused by the expansion in the output of the mine. The ore was formerly solely shipped to Tacoma, U. S. A., but this year it was sent to Liverpool, England, resulting in a diminished export to the former place. A decreased export of the ore to Japan was due to the fact that the profit obtainable from refining ore in America was much greater than in Japan.

22. *Iron ore.*—The export of the ore during the year amounted to 2,041,581 piculs valued at Yen 311,688, showing a growth of 401,003 piculs to the value of Yen 32,993, as compared with the previous year.

Almost all the ore was exported from Chinnampo arriving from the mines at Choi-ryong, Eunyel and An-ak and destined to iron foundries in Japan. The increased export of the article during the year under review was accounted for by a larger output of ore at Choi-ryong and Eunyel mines than in the previous year. At An-ak, however, the output was smaller than in the preceding year due to interruption made to the mining work by floods. The unfavourable result of experimental work at mines in Sin-chyong district caused a declined export of the ore from these mines, but the output at the mines of Choi-ryong and Eunyel was in a very good condition. A further growth of the export of iron ore is expected

from the working of mines at Kyongye-po and other places. Prices of the ore at iron foundries varied according to its quality but in this year its average price was Yen 4,52 per ton for Choi-ryong ore, Yen 4.67 for Eunyel and Yen 5.00 for An-ak; while the price of ore at places in which it was produced was Yen 1.70 for Choi-ryong ore and Yen 1.65 for Eunyel.

23. *Graphite.*—The export of the item during the year amounted to 155,063 piculs valued at Yen 165,279, showing an expansion of 24,019 piculs to the value of Yen 32,980 as compared with the previous year.

The article was chiefly exported from Fusan, Wonsan and Chinnampo. That exported from Fusan was mostly the produce of Tok-santo in Syangju district, South Kyongsang Province, and the rest came from Shin-anju, Tyongju, Son-chyon, etc. That exported from Wonsan was the output of Syang-ni in Yongheung district, South Hamkyong Province, and that exported from Chinnampo was produced at mines in Pyengan Provinces (South and North), including the collateral produce of Unsan gold mines, scaly graphite obtained at Shin-anju, and a large quantity of earthy graphite produced in Kai-chyon district. The condition of the production of the mineral at those places above referred to is very promising and the gradual improvement of its quality has recovered the former activity of its exportation which at one time declined. Most of the article exported to Japan was not consumed therein but was reshipped to Western countries, i. e., Great Britain which took the largest share, the United States, Belgium and Germany. There is a good prospect for the export of Chosen graphite following the expansion of its market abroad. Graphite produced at Yongheung being of a relatively good quality was sold for Yen 35 per ton at Wonsan.

24. *Coal.*—The export of the item during the year amounted to 86,143 tons valued at Yen 334,381, showing a decline of 742 tons to the value of Yen 42,046, as compared with the previous year. This decline was caused mainly by fewer vessels than in the previous year having been employed for transportation, in spite of

a steady growth of its production as a result of the completion of an extention at the Pyengyang Mining Station. In the year, a trial export of ordinary coal obtained at Anju was made to Chefoo, to the amount of over 200 tons, but the work there has been in a tardy condition and every effort has been put forth for improvement in the arrangements for working the mine. After the completion of these, it is hoped that the export to Shantung Province, China, of coal produced in the locality will show some expansion.

25. *Cow hides.*—The export of the article during the year amounted to 3,335,709 catties valued at Yen 1,032,286, showing a falling off of 888,767 catties to the value of Yen 36,577 as compared with the preceding year. Every province in Chosen exported the article to a certain extent but it was mostly sent out from districts along the Seoul-Fusan and Seoul-Shinwiju railway lines as well as from the districts around Kunsan and Mokpo. An appreciation of the market price of live stock caused some decline in the number of the stock slaughtered. In addition, the Chosen Hide Manufacturing Co., at Yongdeung-po, demanded a large quantity of hides. A considerable quantity of the stock is also presumed to have been shipped to Chientao (Kanto). Under the circumstances, the stock arriving at ports decreased in number naturally causing the decline in the export of the article during the year. The hides were sent to Japan and Manchuria as in former years. In Japan, the recent development of every branch of industry encouraged the import of foreign as well as Chosen hides for use in military and machinery work. The Chosen hides which were not at one time in much favour on account of the primitive method pursued in their preparation and their imperfect drying have begun to be received with approval as these defects have been largely removed. In Manchuria, the demand for Chosen hides has steadily expanded year after year. These are mostly consumed at Antung, Mukden and the districts along the railway between those two towns as material for the manufacture of shoes. Without regard to their quality, Chosen hides were favourably accepted in these markets, and especially was the

export of them to Manchuria active during the year on account of an appreciation of silver ingots, and of an increased demand for the item for manufacturing military articles in anticipation of agitations in Manchuria as a result of the disturbances in Central China. Moreover, a general improvement in industry and of transporting business encouraged the export of the article in spite of a marked decline of its export to Japan.

26. *Cigarettes.*—The export of the item during the year amounted to 19,754,000 valued at Yen 21,685, showing a decline of 2,546,000 to the value of Yen 2,149 as compared with the previous year.

Within the past few years, the manufacturing industry of cigarettes in Chosen has become very active and a large quantity of them has been produced at Seoul, Fusan and Taiku. Almost all of them were consumed at home, but some were exported experimentally, through Chemulpo, Fusan, Taiku and Shinwiju Customs, mostly to Dalny, and partly to Manchuria by railway. In Manchuria, the market for cheap cigarettes was controlled by the Anglo-American Trust Company. Those of the Government make of Japan are also largely imported there in recent years. Under these circumstances, a decline in the export of Chosen cigarettes was witnessed.

27. *Tobacco, leaf & dust.*—The export of the item amounted to Yen 31,483 in value, showing an increase of Yen 28,562 as compared with the preceding year.

Tobacco is chiefly produced in Hoangju and Kaisong districts of Kyongki Province, as well as in Koksan district of Hwanghai Province. The crop of 1912 showed an increase by 22% as against those of the previous year on account of favourable weather prevailing throughout the year as a whole. In the year, some of that produced in Syongchyong district of South Pyengan Province was first exported. Leaf tobacco was mainly sent to Seki and Ri Islands and Hitsukwa by means of junks while cigarettes were sent to Shanghai. Tobacco dust was mostly exported to Chefoo. The advanced export of the article during the year was due to an

increased number of junks which entered Chosen ports and carried it away, the appreciation of the market prices for silver ingots and the abolition of export duty in the Peninsula.

28. *Paper.*—The export of papers during the year amounted to 241,542 catties valued at Yen 95,903, showing a decrease of 42,112 catties to the value of Yen 12,410 as compared with the preceding year.

Chosen paper is produced in Kyongsang (North and South), Chonla (North and South), Choongchong (North) and Kyongki Provinces, and exported from Seoul, Chemulpo, Taiku and Fusan direct by railway to Manchuria as well as by sea to China and Vladivostock. The declined export of the article was accounted for by an increased demand for it at home and its decreased production.

29. *Live stock.*—The export of the item during the year amounted to 7,030 head valued at Yen 207,661, showing a great decline of 12,667 head to the value of Yen 495,290 as compared with the preceding year.

The breeding of cattle is very flourishing throughout Chosen, and the exportation of cattle takes naturally three courses; i. e. (1) live stock in South Chosen is shipped through Fusan to Japan, (2) that in North Pyengan Province through Shinwiju to Manchuria, and (3) that in Northern Chosen through Songchin and Wonsan to Vladivostock.

(1). In Japan, the recognition of the excellence of Chosen live stock brought about an increased demand for them causing of late their prosperous export to the country as well as an appreciation of market price. In addition, the number of Korean farmers selling live stock increased. The result was that Chosen live stock was exported to the value of over Yen 73,000 during the year, giving an increase of over Yen 41,000 as against the previous year. (2). As compared with Manchurian cattle, those of North Pyengan Province are greatly prized on account of their being much stronger in constitution and larger in body, furnishing better meat and heavier and better hides. An increased number of cattle slaughtered for

home consumption, and of those transhipped to South Pyengan Province as well as the commencement of loans on cattle as security by the Local Monetary Associations and the appreciation of the market price for cattle caused a decreased export of the animal, the number of cattle exported being about half that exported during 1910. Moreover, in the year a further decline of 622 head, 63%, in the export occurred as compared with the previous year owing to cattle plague which broke out in many localities during the year. (3). The live stock exported to Vladivostock was reared at Songchin and other districts of North and South Hamkyong Provinces. The gradual tendency to inferiority in their constitution due to imperfect breeding, abuse of them in work as well as to the bad method in multiplying the breed has recently been checked by the encouragement of the Provincial authorities. The unlimited issue of promissory notes lately started in transactions in live stock caused disorder in local economy, followed by the bankruptcy of some of exporters. But with the recovery of the economical disorder the notes disappeared from circulation. The declined export of Korean live stock was chiefly brought about by the bankruptcy of a Chosen merchant who nearly monopolised the trade. Although the export to Vladivostock during the year remarkably decreased as above stated, the market price for live stock in North Chosen was 20% higher than in former years at the beginning of spring. This was due mainly to the fact that local farmers possessed comparatively much money and hesitated to dispose of their stock, as a result of the prosperous crops they obtained. The market price of cattle fell in August and September, but it did not make any good effect on the export trade, and thus the year came to an end.

30. *Funori* (Glocopeltis intricata).—The export of this item during the year amounted to 1,828,641 catties valued at Yen 164,365, showing an advance of 720,815 catties to the value of Yen 83,600 as compared with the previous year.

The sea-weed is abundantly produced in the neighbouring seas of Fusan and Mokpo and is one of the principal sea-weeds for export including *Sekkasai*. Along with the development of localities along the coast of South Chosen of late, the amount of its shipment showed an increase and the quality was gradually improved. In particular, the abolition of export duty in April further encouraged the exportation. The article was wholly sent to Japan and the production of the seas near Ulsan and Tonyoung was much appreciated on account of its superior quality.

31. *Ginnanso*.—The export of this item during the year amounted to 1,456,801 catties valued at Yen 25,916, showing an increase of 359,260 catties to the value of Yen 11,223 as against the preceding year.

This is also a product of the neighbouring seas of Fusan and Mokpo, and the condition of its exportation is nearly the same as *Funori* above mentioned.

32. *Timber*, *lumber*, *boards* and *planks*.—The export of the item during the year amounted to Yen 155,616 in value, showing a growth of Yen 9,828 as compared with the previous year,

The article produced in Chosen was mostly exported from Shinwiju to China and partly from Fusan to Japan. The item sent to China is mainly used for making wagons, being particularly fitted for such use, and therefore extensively demanded throughout China. Some quantity of walnut was exported to the mother country for making rifle stocks at the Arsenal in Tokyo, and the year showed a remarkable advance in the export. Though the amount of timber rafted down to the Forest Undertaking Station at Shinwiju decreased in general during the year, an increased export of partly manufactured timber was done to China and Japan.

The export from Fusan consisted of mulberry trees and ginnan *(Ginge labata)* produced on Quelpart Island, *Zelkona acuminata*

on Ulleungto, and *paulownia* in Kangneung district of Kangwon Province. The export of the last mentioned two kinds of lumber is particularly hopeful but the quantity of their export is not so large on account of difficulties in felling and transportation in these localities. A gradual expansion of the export will, however, be expected in future when improvement in the defects referred to is made.

33. *Manure* (Dried fish).—The export of the article amounted to 108,663 piculs valued at Yen 361,151, showing an advance of 18,987 piculs to the value of Yen 96,506 as compared with the preceding year.

This principally consisted of dried sardines. It was usual each year for a large quantity of them to be damaged by rain while being dried just at the fishing season. In the year, however, the weather during the season was not only very favourable but the catch of fish was abundant along the whole coast of Kangwon Province and the sea near Fusan during the fishing season both in summer and autumn, causing an active export of the article in consequence, in spite of the unusual decline in the quantity of the fish caught at Quelpart and Chu-cha Islands. Along with the appreciation of market price for rice, that for fish rose to a height rarely experienced in recent years. The abolition of export duty was also accountable for the development in the export of the article which was wholly sent to Japan.

34. *Manure* (Rice bran) —The export of the item during the year amounted to 236,173 piculs valued at Yen 135,739, showing a growth of 20,803 piculs to the value of Yen 25,990 as compared with the preceding year. This being a lateral product of rice-milling, Chosen farmers have begun of late to use this as manure to some extent, but it is not yet in general use. The article was destined to Japan, Dalny and Antung, mostly to be used for manure in the former, but for pigs in the latter two places. The increased

export of the manure was due to the development in rice milling throughout Chosen which brought about an extended out-put of it.

SECTION V.

PRINCIPAL GOODS IMPORTED.

The total value of goods imported into Chosen during the year under review amounted to Yen 67,115,447. The following table gives a comparison of the import trade for the last two years, according to a classification made on the basis of the use of the goods imported :—

Goods for	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Daily use	46,129,852	37,006,751	9,123,101
Industrial enterprises ...	15,412,695	11,902,384	3,510,311
Other purposes	5,572,900	5,178,547	394,353
Total	67,115,447	54,087,682	13,027,765

Of the total import, goods for daily use took the largest share, the percentage being 68, those for industrial enterprises 23 %, a large increase as against the previous year, and the rest 9 %.

Of the principal articles imported during the year, grey shirtings and sheetings bulked largest in value, amounting to over Yen 6,860,000, white shirtings and sheetings came next with the total value of over Yen 2,790,000 and then followed kerosene oil (Yen 1,770,000), brown and refined sugar (Yen 1,500,000), China glass cloths (Yen 1,480,000), wheat flour (Yen 1,320,000), timber or lumber (Yen 980,000), *sake* (Yen 960,000), cotton satins and cotton Italians (Yen 870,000), salt (Yen 760,000), railway sleepers (Yen 740,000) and cement (Yen 650,000).

The following tables give the value and quantity of the principal articles imported during the years 1910 and 1912 from Japan and foreign countries :—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR THE YEARS 1911 AND 1912.

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Millet,	Picul				
Japan		653	2,2636	4,123	15,816
China		69,263	270,698	148,469	526,962
Asiatic Russia... ...		.....	.....	73	256
Total		69,916	273,334	152,665	543,034
Flour wheat,					
Japan	Catty	6,292	299	106,629	6,059
China		38,453	2,118	51,386	2,764
Hongkong		.....	.....	3,750	200
Great Britain		.....	.....	1,913	103
Germany		.....	.....	50	10
Austria-Hungary ...		.....	.....	9,072	480
Asiatic Russia... ...		4,285	232	34,813	1,838
U. S. of America ...		23,078,340	1,318,125	12,117,320	641,859
Australia		.....	.....	18,144	960
Total		24,027,370	1,320,774	12,343,077	654,273
Salt,					
Japan	Picul	133,249	124,848	170,127	127,322
China		1,689,147	640,376	1,250,484	453,549
Asiatic Russia... ...		113	153	254	379
Great Britain		4	42	.....	2
Germany		18	27	174	262
U. S. of America ...		29	83	12	18
Total		1,822,560	765,529	1,421,051	581,432
Soy,					
Japan	Catty	2,900,384	158,583	2,874,952	146,341
China		7,924	427	13,562	668
Total		2,908,308	159,010	2,887,914	147,009
Vegetables,					
Japan		9,343,557	310,872	.....	211,410
China		1,359,452	29,194	.....	20,374
Hongkong		90	3	.....	.....

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Asiatic Russia... ...		3,300	132	.....	111
Great Britain		257	79	.....	256
France		227	60	.....	87
U. S. of America ...		8	1	.....	103
Total		10,706,891	340,341		232,341
Mandarins,	Catty				
Japan		4,401,269	221,391	3,213,416	156,295
China		450	25	145	7
Asiatic Russia		115	6	600	38
Total		4,401,834	221,422	3,214,161	156,340
Fish, salted,					
Japan		.....	170,842	.....	82,874
China		.....	26,238	.....	23,452
Asiatic Russia... ...		.....	16,392	.....	10,170
Russia		.....	42	.....	224
U. S. of America ...		....	261,309	.....	13,424
British America ...		.....	69,690	.....	55,721
Total			544,513		306,703
Sugar, crude,	Catty				
Japan		57,135	3,884	743,014	49,230
China		19,108	1,172	27,216	1,660
Hongkong		544,213	36,376	54,890	3,290
Dutch India		32,550	2,282	381,690	24,334
Asiatic Russia		.....	.....	1,820	91
Philipine Islands ...		11,600	614	8,000	440
Germany		3,000	246	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		373	28	397	54
Hawaii		7,573	522	2,499	187
Total		675,552	45,124	1,219,526	79,286
Sugar, refined,	Catty				
Japan		16,093,057	1,262,238	14,243,040	1,080,201
China		34,885	2,835	5,739	608
Hongkong		2,002,521	156,011	234,181	19,489
Dutch India		299,080	23,346	313,401	23,149
Asiatic Russia... ...		18	3	26	5

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Philipine Islands ...		.....	.....	2,000	120
Great Britain		5,639	836	11,346	1,210
France		1,125	229	1,506	214
Germany		7,778	657	250	36
Austria-Hungary ...		70	8	105	13
Russia		365	60	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		79,826	8,224	28,673	3,304
British America ...		76	15	.....	.....
Hawaii		89,967	7,360	3,250	268
Total		18,614,407	1,461,822	14,843,717	1,128,617
Sake, Japan	*Shō*	3,319,291	964,138	2,987,128	797,954
Total		3,319,291	964,138	2,987,128	797,954
Shamshu or Chinese liquors, China	Catty	925,260	111,967	675,606	70,390
Total		925,260	111,967	675,606	70,390
Beer, porter and stout, Japan	Litre	1,691,395	375,405	1,476,414	318,474
China		183	68	.....	.....
Great Britain		598	203	408	108
France		280	71	5,915	2,256
Germany		9,531	2,958	2,364	2,243
U. S. of America ...		314	96	73	24
Total		1,702,401	378,801	1,492,174	323,105
Wines, in casks or bottles, Japan	Litre	67,073	31,413	57,442	26,267
China		1,918	624	1,011	240
Hongkong		.....	.....	60	30
Asiatic Russia		31	35	17	14
Great Britain		10,228	6,174	6,608	4,172
France		33,626	18,040	20,834	10,655
Germany		1,079	725	453	298
Belgium		.....	.....	433	119
Italy		6,274	3,251	272	120
Austria-Hungary ...		218	366	128	159

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Russia		85	65	.....	.....
Spain		507	272	68	46
Turkey		1,661	460	964	238
Portugal		154	119	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		2,612	621	4,176	1,954
Australia		774	827	20	35
Other countries ...		455	90	.....	.....
Total		126,695	63,082	92,486	44,347
Aniline and Alizarine dyes,	Catty				
China		.....	.....	7	3
Great Britain		.....	.....	11,628	6,035
France		.....	.....	2,268	690
Germany		678,039	340,348	610,812	264,922
Total		678,039	340,348	624,715	271,650
Oil, kerosene or petroleum,	Gallon				
Japan		12,153	2,600	14,158	3,503
China		10	2	.....	.....
Dutch India		1,587,415	285,998	1,691,200	302,276
Great Britain		20,000	3,600	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		7,398,413	1,478,199	6,211,291	1,130,374
Total		9,017,991	1,770,399	7,916,649	1,436,153
Candles,	Catty				
Japan		52,494	11,565	397,900	77,997
China		4,599	834	4,043	728
British India		9,651	1,502	41,391	7,681
Dutch India		5,554	1,005	148	28
Great Britain		178,459	54,556	118,611	34,547
Germany		10,682	2,270	39	7
Belgium		22,569	4,612	7,547	1,443
U. S. of America ...		1,596	434	63,852	12,029
Total		285,604	76,778	633,531	134,460
Cotton, gimed & wadding,	Picul				
Japan		19,601	585,548	14,689	399,476
China		3,269	97,006	2,958	68,154

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
British India		17	495	65	1,534
Total		22,887	682,849	17,712	469,164
Cotton yarns,	Catty				
Japan		5,901,824	2,325,501	5,898,377	2,115,666
China		20,124	7,999	20,778	7,904
Great Britain		600	300	508	246
U. S. of America ...		.....	.....	23	12
Total		5,922,548	2,333,800	5,919,686	2,123,827
Cordages or ropes,	Catty				
Japan		348,843	70,778	231,238	47,658
China		22,722	4,113	18,038	3,014
Hongkong		60,779	14,612	40,541	9,515
Philippine Islands ...		9,780	2,386	41,922	10,696
Great Britain		10,543	2,733	2,334	339
Norway		20,000	4,800	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		3,679	941	23,891	10,803
Total		476,346	100,363	357,964	82,085
Shirtings and sheetings grey,	S. yard				
Japan		45,514,163	5,747,115	35,113,728	4,090,927
China		.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain		8,706,477	1,100,072	13,209,307	1,626,527
U. S. of America ...		135,958	18,579	174,141	19,864
Total		54,356,598	6,855,766	48,497,176	5,737,318
Shirtings and sheetings white,	S. yard				
Japan		3,858,012	500,390	2,423,272	284,176
Great Britain		17,008,662	2,290,591	11,886,927	1,532,561
Germany		2,400	306	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		108	18	1,230	247
Total		20,869,182	2,791,305	14,291,429	1,816,984
Turkey-red cambrics,	S. yard				
Japan		310,831	35,992	21,147	2,332
Great Britain		106,322	14,821	152,193	20,142
Total		417,153	50,813	173,340	22,474
T-cloths,	S. yard				
Japan		4,599,495	598,572	4,216,797	526,086

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
China		.....	.....	133	19
Great Britain		.....	.....	4,717	985
Total		4,599,495	598,572	4,251,647	527,090
Cotton drills,	S. yard				
Japan		50,988	9,474	110,229	25,345
China		2,287	435	2,021	354
Great Britain		325,271	52,421	434,778	66,632
Russia		200	52	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		6,137	949	5,980	968
Total		384,883	63,331	553,008	93,299
Cotton satinus and cotton Italians,	S. yard				
Japan		23,243	7,326	57,252	19,569
China		1,091	235	9,083	2,162
Great Britain		4,221,555	857,663	3,174,221	665,630
France		.....	.....	127	73
Germany		148	48	50	40
Italy		21,707	8,548	.....	.....
Russia		469	224	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		663	299	25	15
Total		4,368,876	874,343	3,240,758	687,489
Cotton Prints,	S. yard				
Japan		79,777	15,856	105,397	20,668
China		1,418	208	787	97
Great Britain		122,195	17,856	157,447	22,512
France		17	10	.....	.....
Germany		6,924	1,364	15,610	3,081
Russia		73,025	18,988	26,435	6,810
U. S. of America ...		30	6	1,907	347
Total		283,386	54,288	307,553	53,515
Cotton flannels,	S. yard				
Japan		815,271	166,155	693,105	130,335
Great Britain		4,975	1,474	8,557	1,957
France		16	23	145	27
Germany		.....	.....	122	24
Italy		7,488	1,518	154	29

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Russia		.....	.....	125	32
U. S. of America ...		286	72	.....	.....
Total		828,036	169,242	702,228	132,404
White cotton tissues,	Pieces				
Japan		2,698,290	1,548,803	2,663,196	1,435,153
Total		2,698,290	1,548,803	2,663,196	1,435,153
Other Japanese cotton tissues,	Pieces				
Japan		1,024,146	1,016,394	788,071	661,298
Total		1,024,146	1,016,394	788,071	661,298
Cotton Victoria lawns,	S. yard				
Japan		.....	.....	15,906	1,125
Great Britain		1,168,918	86,721	1,178,853	83,688
France		126	14	.....	.....
Italy		.....	.....	2,300	200
U. S. of America ...		.....	.....	14	2
Total		1,169,044	86,735	1,197,073	85,015
Cotton reps,	S. yard				
Japan		.....	.....	214	67
Great Britain		29,270	7,119	141,056	30,122
U. S. of America ...		.....	.....	378	122
Total		29,270	7,119	141,648	30,311
China grass cloths,	S. yard				
[redacted]		[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Total		7,010,786	1,485,551	6,610,087	1,368,912
Woolen cloths and serges, wool,	S. yard				
Japan		17,094	17,968	18,103	18,141
China		227	141	.....	.....
Great Britain		202,417	142,416	63,881	55,155
France		144	105	472	660
Germany		2,189	3,695	485	527
Italy		312	314	.....	.....
Russia		10	8	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		503	483	3,291	4,166
Total		222,896	165,130	86,232	78,649

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Woolen cloths & serges, Wool and cotton,	S. yard				
Japan		44,540	37,498	66,669	43,632
China		80	15	.....	.....
Great Britain		237,702	125,808	216,453	132,379
France		3,088	2,010	.....	.....
Germany		1,372	1,318	406	356
Italy		7,692	4,213	.....	.....
Russia		2,446	1,331	1,140	468
U. S. of America ...		1,602	1,695	1,836	1,609
Total		298,522	173,888	286,504	178,444
Silk pongee,	S. yard				
Japan		.....	.....	166	121
China		193,678	91,114	149,556	72,725
Total		193,678	91,114	149,722	72,846
Silk gauzes,	S. yard				
Japan		.....	.....	5	8
China		202,820	135,694	216,049	147,158
Total		202,820	135,694	216,054	147,166
Silk satins (including silk and cotton)	S. yard				
Japan		13,745	9,658	10,733	7,235
China		59,844	74,762	29,455	39,865
Great Britain		543	572	544	735
U. S. of America ...		.....	.....	78	150
Total		74,132	84,992	40,810	47,985
Mixed tissues (silk and cotton),	S. yard				
Japan		158,984	110,750	199,816	126,420
China		5	7	2,959	1,455
Great Britain		2,584	2,728	1,675	1,374
Germany		80	168	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		.....	.....	42	19
Total		161,653	113,653	204,492	129,168
Cotton towels,	Dozen				
Japan		145,684	136,167	116,523	96,824
China		7	4	5	7
Great Britain		112	375	39	121

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Rs		Rs
Germany		.....	.....	16	16
U. S. of America ...		36	108	32	56
Total		145,839	136,654	116,615	97,024
Blankets and travelling rugs, cotton,	Catty				
Japan		162,371	76,511	118,222	53,688
China		40,826	13,839	18,379	7,042
Hongkong		2,183	1,116	.....	.....
Asiatic Russia... ...		235	134	.....	.....
Great Britain		65,119	25,106	52,080	18,737
France		2,340	777	.....	.....
Germany		26,991	7,534	5,421	1,815
Italy		9,771	3,526	.....	.....
Russia		193	174	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		9,171	3,831	2,049	802
Total		319,200	132,548	196,151	82,084
Cords and braids, cotton,	Catty				
Japan		81,518	67,376	63,807	51,083
China		30	24	18	17
Great Britain		32	27	2,861	2,153
U. S. of America ...		119	89	15	11
Total		81,699	67,516	66,701	53,264
Gunny bags,	Pieces				
Japan		333,841	26,828	329,372	40,309
China		51,130	6,802	157,287	20,039
Hongkong		1,200	150	.....	.....
British India		8,342	968	16,428	2,901
Great Britain		15,100	3,028	12,050	1,420
Germany		.....	.....	260	73
U. S. of America ...		16,030	3,975	31,390	7,500
Total		425,643	51,751	546,787	72,042
Paper European,	Catty				
Japan		4,616,799	436,109	4,113,298	379,577
China		319	32	215	22
Great Britain		37,974	4,406	65,453	7,168
Germany		57,189	6,479	1,922	280

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Belgium		.....	.....	18,627	3,305
Austria-Hungary ...		29,629	2,918	28,321	3,325
Norway		8,910	668	.....	.....
Russia		.....	.....	1,950	133
U. S. of America ...		15,085	1,429	450	55
Total		4,765,905	452,041	4,230,236	393,865
Paper, writing,	Catty				
Japan		24,005	4,652	12,422	2,539
China		924	151	27	5
Great Britain		2,208	438	1,049	234
France		195	60	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		22	5	30	6
Total		27,354	5,306	13,528	2,784
Paper, Japanese (*Hon-shi* or *Mino-gami*),	Catty				
Japan		711,834	268,491	517,187	198,628
Total		711,834	268,491	517,787	198,628
Printed books, copy books, drawing books and music books,					
Japan		.....	171,557	.....	154,975
China		.....	8,547	.....	5,518
Great Britain		.....	2,204	.....	311
France		.....	548	.....	423
Germany		.....	530	.....	730
Austria-Hungary ...		.....	10	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		.....	4,248	.....	4,619
British America ...		.....	.....	.....	138
Total			187,644		166,714
Iron, bars and rods,	Catty				
Great Britain		5,709,043	257,567	3,636,893	169,407
Germany		1,333,982	54,642	97,022	4,654
Belgium		29,306	1,385	2,613	114
Switzerland		995,033	47,242	585,848	28,026
Sweden		5,076	254	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		789,595	32,192	636,341	33,522
Unknown		.....	.....	11,000	391
Total		8,862,035	393,182	4,969,717	236,114

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Tls		Tls
Iron wire,	Catty				
Japan		.....	.....	109	15
Great Britain		82,268	6,493	201,618	13,002
Germany		359,272	23,238	9,848	1,000
Belgium		.....	.....	12,600	945
Switzerland		168	12	672	48
U. S. of America ...		51,247	3,760	58,711	4,333
Total		492,915	33,503	283,558	19,343
Iron (galvanized wire),	Catty				
Japan		.....	.....	239	20
Great Britain		769,835	51,095	903,552	71,122
Germany		518,603	34,996	159,335	10,336
Switzerland		.....	.....	6,795	527
U. S. of America ...		241,981	17,207	134,345	9,922
Total		1,530,419	103,298	1,204,263	91,987
Iron (plates and sheets),	Catty				
Great Britain		1,571,833	79,877	1,519,967	77,333
Germany		480,473	24,135	72,285	3,216
Switzerland		343,398	17,399	251,194	10,868
U. S. of America ...		169,896	8,923	149,066	10,087
Total		2,565,600	127,334	1,992,512	101,504
Iron galvanized sheets,	Catty				
Great Britain		4,056,602	389,419	4,196,818	409,251
Germany		572,996	54,501	86,336	8,022
Belgium		.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland		.....	.....	375	30
U. S. of America ...		1,575,485	155,728	951,952	92,188
Total		6,205,083	599,648	5,235,481	509,591
Rails,	Catty				
Japan		5,647,214	214,542	2,296,372	88,129
Great Britain		12,856,959	484,967	10,922,238	400,096
Germany		302,932	13,413	16,544	5,357
U. S. of America ...		1,364,239	44,238	1,665,119	65,847
Total		20,171,344	756,960	14,900,273	559,429

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Iron pipes and tubes,	Catty				
Japan		.....	.....	13,228	928
Great Britain		7,223,809	320,979	1,489,154	99,825
France		.....	.....	200	50
Germany		164,978	13,623	.....	.....
Belgium		486	29	.....	.....
Switzerland		227	25	102	15
U. S. of America ...		887,849	62,180	213,732	18,045
Total		8,277,349	396,836	1,716,416	118,863
Steel (bars, rods, plates and sheets),	Catty				
Great Britain		654,203	48,522	1,740,167	104,332
Germany		661,896	45,194	523,356	38,396
Belgium		1,200	78	1,893	136
Austria-Hungary ...		.....	.....	5,300	497
Switzerland		46,022	3,954	106,537	8,724
Sweden		32,319	2,825	5,156	494
U. S. of America ...		326,211	29,518	127,236	19,497
Total		1,721,851	130,091	2,509,645	163,076
Copper,	Catty				
Japan		204,908	69,590	326,260	99,240
Total		204,908	69,590	326,260	99,240
Tin,	Catty				
British Straits Settlements		1,635	1,713	32,346	28,075
British India		9,775	9,769	23,754	19,288
Great Britain		50,965	45,996	30,624	13,555
Germany		1,690	1,352	1,170	936
U. S. of America ...		55,523	45,418	47,826	24,514
Australia		200	287	.....	.....
Total		119,788	104,535	135,720	86,368
Iron nails,	Catty				
Japan		.....	.....	400	27
Great Britain		769,671	43,864	817,937	48,043
Germany		325,494	18,207	171,497	11,478
Russia		818	56	.....	.....

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
U. S. of America ...		1,986,428	115,597	1,404,644	84,046
Total		3,082,711	177,724	2,394,478	143,594
Iron pans and rice-kettles,	Pieces				
Japan		516,559	352,948	421,602	240,323
China		15,490	18,680	13,816	12,161
British India		10	7	.....	.....
Asiatic Russia... ...		4	2	.....	.....
Great Britain		986	126	192	95
Germany		36	36	24	13
Russia		6	2	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		1,297	188	46	1,851
Total		534,388	371,999	435,680	263,443
Locomotive engines and parts thereof,					
Great Britain		.....	8,494	.....	.....
Germany		.....	276,237	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		.....	245,399	.....	298,395
Total			530,130		298,395
Clocks, standing, hanging and parts thereof,					
Japan		.....	43,803	.....	40,169
China		.....	.....	.....	100
Asiatic Russia... ...		.....	7	.....	.....
Great Britain		.....	105	.....	705
Germany		.....	408	.....	778
U. S. of America ...		.....	4,317	.....	3,865
Total			48,640		45,617
Telegraphs, Telephones and parts thereof,					
Japan		.....	58,941	.....	81,068
China		.....	298	.....	.....
Great Britain		.....	602	.....	2,193
France		.....	272	.....	28
Germany		.....	843	.....	317
Switzerland		.....	1,277	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		.....	530	.....	6,593
Total		.....	62,854		90,197

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Watches & parts thereof,					
Japan		.....	5,901	.....	260
Great Britain		.....	949	.....	1,931
France		.....	100	.....	648
Germany		.....	24	.....	15
Switzerland		.....	.....	.....	5,362
U. S. of America ...		.....	1,319	.....	2,302
Total			8,293		10,518
Cigarettes,	Mille				
Japan		57,494	98,744	107,464	183,132
China		360,957	353,810	332,610	322,129
Hongkong		8,250	8,250	3,000	2,400
British India		.....	.....	90	360
Asiatic Russia... ...		9	15	2	4
Philipine Islands ...		489	980	1,266	1,305
Great Britain		26,805	51,052	33,097	43,350
France		.....	.....	88	704
Germany		183	749	.....	.....
Italy...		5	13	.....	.....
Russia		107	229	40	50
Turkey		6,500	31,906	6,566	28,935
U. S. of America ...		12,175	16,523	18,790	16,539
Egypt		660	6,614	2,650	7,395
Other countries ...		210	945	.....	.....
Unknown...		2	26	.....	.....
Total		473,846	569,856	505,663	606,203
Tobacco, cut,	Catty				
Japan		44,318	38,240	87,705	60,917
China		89,007	6,671	8,523	1,300
Hongkong		38	20	.....	.....
Asiatic Russia... ...		7	17	15	54
Philipine Islands ...		.....	.....	13	9
Great Britain		2,321	2,679	1,266	1,592
France		.....	.....	4	4
Germany		.....	.....	3	4

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Russia		85	123	35	50
Turkey		45	46	.....	.....
U. S. of America ...		46	39	165	175
Australia		.....	.....	11	18
Egypt		4	10	.....	.....
Total		125,871	47,845	97,740	64,123
Coal,	Tons				
Japan		206,868	1,069,409	223,017	1,264,475
China		99,462	455,954	12,394	70,455
Total		306,330	1,525,363	235,411	1,334,930
Porcelain and earthenware,					
Japan		.....	554,459	.....	474,645
China		.....	6,848	.....	5,831
Hongkong		.....	.....	.....	.....
Asiatic Russia		.....	220	.....	28
Great Britain		.....	687	.....	1,049
France		.....	150	.....	221
Germany		.....	3,392	.....	120
Austria-Hungary ...		.....	44	.....	7
Russia		.....	4	.....	4
U. S. of America ...		.....	1,077	.....	1,623
British America ...		.....	.....	.....	50
Total			566,881		483,578
Glass, window,	100				
Belgium	S. feet	36,498	188,978	25,006	132,928
Total		36,498	188,978	25,006	132,928
Timbers and planks (includes railway sleepers).					
Japan		.....	1,868,675	.....	1,676,700
China		.....	295,340	.....	169,892
Hongkong		.....	3,406	.....	.....
British India		.....	17	.....	.....
Asiatic Russia		.....	4,816	.....	86
Siam		.....	5,288	.....	3,082
Germany		.....	.....	.....	6
U. S. of America ...		.....	36,368	.....	99,080

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Other countries ...		.....	32	.....	.....
Total			2,263,942		1,948,846
Fire-wood,	Picul				
Japan		292,581	72,437	261,452	62,919
China		2,749	840	163	45
Total		295,330	73,277	261,615	62,964
Charcoal,	Picul				
Japan		119,643	121,202	81,412	81,784
China		1,082	1,154	332	311
Total		120,725	122,356	81,744	82,095
Straw bags,	Pieces				
Japan		4,453,122	491,038	4,713,975	520,610
China		450	33	.....	.....
Total		4,453,572	491,071	4,713,975	520,610
Ropes and mattings of straw,	Catty				
Japan		7,939,691	234,444	6,525,618	196,356
China		2,585	292	.....	.....
Total		7,942,276	234,736	6,525,618	196,356
Mattings,					
Japan		.....	113,977	.....	91,222
China		.....	10,545	.....	6,522
Hongkong		.....	12	.....	.....
Asiatic Russia... ...		.....	50	.....	.....
Great Britain		.....	13	.....	125
Belgium		.....	.....	.....	28
Italy		.....	.....	.....	27
U. S. of America ...		.....	23	.....	20
Total			124,620		97,744
Cement,	Catty				
Japan		37,564,939	524,975	35,100,947	526,725
China		9,880,270	131,692	1,062,709	14,743
Hongkong		30,240	650	15,675	247
Germany		171,304	2,581	7,648	155
U. S. of America ...		2,391	61	600	10
Total		47,649,144	659,959	36,136,979	541,881

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Lamps and parts thereof,			Yen		Yen
Japan		.....	134,451	.....	98,659
China		.....	326	.....	368
Asiatic Russia... ...		.....	.....	.....	4
Great Britain		.....	7,694	.....	4,820
France		.....	1	.....	6
Germany		.....	1,818	.....	3,290
Belgium		.....	.....	.....	5
Switzerland		.....	550	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary ...		.....	.....	.....	10
U. S. of America ...		.....	6,116	.....	3,613
Total			150,956		110,784
Matches,	Gross				
Japan		5,811,819	477,945	1,751,656	446,854
China		208	52	157	50
Great Britain		27	54	40	70
U. S. of America ...		.....	.....	2	1
Total		1,812,054	478,051	1,751,855	446,975
Soap, toilet,	Dozen				
Japan		207,996	93,608	172,200	71,479
China		1,028	942	444	591
Asiatic Russia... ...		135	192	114	66
Great Britain		2,724	3,528	3,442	3,048
France		764	1,401	781	1,258
Germany		1,295	748	70	102
Belgium		17	54	77	86
Italy...		14	14	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary ...		961	1,582	306	164
Russia		11	26	.....	.....
Turkey		.....	.....	53	32
U. S. of America ...		2,446	3,076	632	1,040
Australia		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		217,391	105,172	178,119	77,866
Paper, European,	Pieces				
Japan		467,812	311,834	398,518	264,881

Articles and Countries	Unit	1912		1911	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
China		592	135	493	294
Hongkong		6	7	.....	.....
Great Britain		2	3	132	185
Germany		72	73	18	19
U. S. of America ...		18	49	10	44
Total		468,502	312,101	399,171	265,423

A brief account of the principal goods imported is given in the following paragraphs.

1. *Millet.*—The import of this item during the year amounted to 69,916 piculs valued at Yen 273,334, showing a decline of about half the amount of the previous year.

The amount of millet produced in Chosen shows an increase year by year as will be seen in the table below:—

1909	2,464,588	*koku*
1910	2,646,890	,,
1911	2,989,835	,,
1912	3,118,510	,,

Millet is one of the principal foodstuffs of Koreans residing in localities in which rice is not largely grown. Until several years ago, a considerable amount of this grain raised in West Chosen was transported for use of Koreans living in North Chosen, but lately it is consumed in the districts in which it is grown. This has brought about a rapid expansion in the import of millet produced in Manchuria and Chientao. In 1911 especially millet-growing in North Chosen was not favourable and the shipping of Chientao millet fell off, both causes resulting in a sudden increase in the import of Manchuria millet by Wonsan districts. During the year, the import of the article showed, however, a marked decline as compared with the preceding year, owing to a rich crop obtained in Chosen as well as to an active shipment of Chientao millet which was mostly imported through Hoi-ryong and supplied to mountainous districts

in North Hamkyong Province and districts to the north of Wonsan.

2. *Wheat flour.*—The import of this article during the year amounted to 24,027,370 catties valued at Yen 1,320,774, about twice the amount of the preceding year.

The United States sent the largest part of the import, and the amount imported from other countries was very small. From the mother country the article was not imported in any considerable quantity in spite of the material growth there of flour mills. Its import from China showed a decline on account of bad crops of wheat in Manchuria in the preceding year. It is, however, expected that owing to the steady expansion of flour mills at Kharbin, a gradual increase in the import of the article to Chosen will be witnessed. Thus, during the year, while the import of it from the mother country and China was very dull, that from the United States showed an unusual advancement, as though that country were about to monopolise the Chosen market for the article. It was widely distributed among remote villages and even sent to mountainous districts thanks to the recent development of the transportation system. Moreover, the demand for the article notably increased during the year on account of an appreciation of the market price for rice since the previous year, the presence of an increased number of Chinese coolies employed in various works and also an advancement in the Korean standard of living in general. Under the circumstances, an advanced import of the article was brought about for the year. The principal brands of the imported flour were Kite, Rising-sun, Togo, Flag, Blue-ribbon, Takarabune, Reliance, etc.

3. *Salt.*—During the year, the import of this item amounted to 1,822,560 piculs valued at Yen 765,529, showing an increase of 401,590 piculs to the value of Yen 184,097 as compared with the previous year. The import of Japanese salt, mostly the fifth grade article of the Government make and of Formosa salt declined this year, owing to fewer visits to Chosen ports of transportating ships and to the rate of freight charge. The decline was also caused by an increased import of Chinese crude salt during the year. The salt

was first imported into Chosen in 1907 and has since been increasing in amount, causing prosperity in salt refining industry in Chosen, especially in Chemulpo. The salt refined at this port was widely distributed in the interior and was even sent to North Chosen. The Principal places in China where salt is produced are Kwantung and Shangtung Provinces. In these places the air is dry, evaporation quick, the percentage of salt contained in sea water very high, and extensive areas are available for salt fields. All these conditions are very favourable to this branch of industry. In Kwantung Province it has especially become prosperous, owing to an increase of Japanese settlers undertaking the industry.

In Chosen, the Government manufactured during the year salt by the spontaneous evaporation process to the amount of 14,000,000 catties. Besides this, there was some domestic production obtained by boiling. The total quantity thus produced at home, however, was far from meeting the steadily increasing demand for it, causing an increased import of salt in consequence. Schemes are on foot in many instances for undertaking the salt refining industry in different localities and it is considered that the import of Chinese crude salt will still expand. The enlarged import of salt during the year was due to an extensive demand for it for salting fish, abundantly caught in North Chosen, though transaction in it was inactive in South Chosen, as well as to an increase in population throughout Chosen and the advancement in the general mode of life.

4. *Salted herrings.*—The import of this item during the year amounted to 11,075,578 catties valued at Yen 393,624, showing an increase of 5,401,460 catties to the value of Yen 179,690 as compared with the previous year. In the import of the article, the United States and Canada took large shares and Japan also showed some expansion during the year. An active demand for the fish of late was due to the fact that Koreans began to favour them in place of Myengtai. Particularly did the former when the supply of the latter became scanty replace them and the demand became

great. The market prices per 100 catties for herrings in the year was as follows :—

	Seoul	Chinnampo
	Yen	Yen
American produce	5.30	—
Saghalien ,, ...	4.80	4.50
Hokkaido ,, ...	4.60	—
Canadian ,, ...	—	15.42 (for 280 catties)

5. *Sugar*, brown and refined.—The import of brown sugar during the year amounted to 675,552 catties valued at Yen 45,124 while that of refined sugar to 18,614,407 catties to the value of Yen 1,461,822 showing a decline of 543,974 catties valued at Yen 34,162 in the former and an advance of 3,770,069 catties to the value of Yen 333,205 in the latter as compared with the preceding year. In the import of this article, Japan took the leading place in the amount, while Hongkong and the Dutch Indies came next in order. Most of the import from the mother country was the production of the Japan and Kobe Sugar Manufacturing Companies. In Formosa, the sugar manufacturing industry made a steady progress due to an extended area of land devoted to the plantation of sugar canes after the Japanese occupation of the island, an improvement of the species, as well as to an expansion of sugar factories. During the year, the harvest of sugar canes did not reach the expected amount and that in the previous year was also not favourable, bringing about in consequence a shorter supply and a higher market price for crude sugar than in former years. The import to Chosen of other foreign sugar during the year under review was therefore larger in quantity than in the previous year. In general, the demand for sugar increased among Japanese residents for making confectionery and for cooking. Also a favourable sale of the article to Koreans resulted from an increase in their purchasing power.

6. *Sake.*—The import of this item during the year amounted to 3,319,291 *sho* valued at Yen 964,138, showing an increase of 332,163 *sho* to the value of Yen 166,184 as against the previous year.

The amount of *sake* brewed in the mother country increased year after year. According to recent statistics it was 4,134,835 *koku* in 1911. In Chosen, the brewing of *sake* is very active in Seoul, Fusan, Chemulpo, Chinnampo and some other places, but the quality of the production is inferior owing probably to the inferior quality of water and material used. Consequently, *sake* brewed in Chosen is supplied to lower class Japanese settlers and Koreans in general, and imported *sake* is consumed by the majority of Japanese residents. During the year, the demand for *sake* was very favourable causing naturally its increased import. This was owing to a great consumption by labourers engaged in different works, military men, Japanese settlers as well as by the natives.

7. *Alcohol.*—The import of the article during the year amounted to 1,292,536 catties valued at Yen 158,330, twice the amount of the previous year. Until two or three years ago, nearly all of this article was imported from Germany only, but now the Formosan production has begun to enter the Chosen market. Especially did the import from the latter exceed that from the former during the year under review, on account of a decline in Germany in the crop of potatoes, which are used as material for manufacturing alcohol. In Formosa, alcohol is made from sugar-canes, and the amount of its production has greatly increased of late. Even during the year under review only a slight effect was made in the amount of production of this article in spite of the poor crop of sugar canes obtained. Thus its importation into Chosen was also favourable during the year. From olden times, Koreans have been very fond of a spirit called "So-chu" but its dear price prevented them from obtaining it easily. Since, however, they learned to make a kind of "So-chu" by using alcohol, the demand for it has remarkably extended on account of its cheap price. At Chemulpo, the manufacture

of an alcoholic liquor was started in the year by using alcohol of German origin and the produce experienced a favourable sale among Koreans. Among Japanese settlers, alcohol was largely demanded for use in some chemical industry. The market prices for alcohol were as follows :—

Origin	Degree	Chemulpo	Fusan
		Yen	Yen
German	120 lbs.	18.00 (average)	20.00
Formosan	Do.	14.50 – 15.00	18.00
Hokkaido	130 lbs.	.....	19.50

8. *Kerosene oil.*—The import of the item during the year amounted to 9,017,991 gallons valued at Yen 1,770,399, showing a growth of 1,101,342 gallons to the value of Yen 334,246 as compared with the previous year. American oil imported to Chosen was of "Atlantic", "Victory" and "Tiger" brands, while that from the Dutch Indies was mostly of the "Flag" brand. The recent development of electric and gas enterprises in many towns discouraged to some extent the demand for kerosene oil. Koreans, however, who formerly used oil made from seeds of *Perilla ocimoides* for lighting purposes, have begun of late years to favour kerosene oil, causing an increasing demand for it throughout Chosen. Moreover, a large increase in its consumption for the purpose of generating power was brought about by the growth of industry and of coastwise navigation. It is noteworthy that oil companies concerned established detached offices, godowns or oil tanks in the principal districts with the purpose of expanding the market for their oil. A direct import to places where it is consumed was started, instead of importing it through agents at Chemulpo or Fusan as was the case formerly, and this saved a great deal of the damage to boxes often happening during their transportation. It also contributed to the reduction of market prices for oil. The following table shows the monthly quotations in Yen per box :—

	Chemulpo			Fusan			Wonsan		
	Atlantic	Victory	Flag	Atlantic	Victory	Flag	Atlantic	Victory	Flag
January	3.26	2.96	2.87	3.29	2.91	2.80	3.36	2.95	2.95
February	3.39	3.09	2.93	3.29	2.99	2.90	3.40	3.07	3.07
March	3.44	3.14	2.98	3.34	3.04	2.95	3.50	3.12	3.12
April	3.53	3.23	2.95	3.34	3.04	2.95	3.54	3.18	3.18
May	3.53	3.23	3.15	3.39	3.07	2.98	3.54	3.18	3.18
June	3.53	3.23	3.15	3.39	3.07	2.98	3.54	3.18	3.18
July	3.53	3.23	3.15	3.39	3.07	2.98	3.54	3.18	3.18
August	3.53	3.23	3.15	3.39	3.07	2.98	3.54	3.23	3.23
September	3.52	3.25	3.20	3.45	3.12	3.14	3.60	3.28	3.28
October	3.52	3.27	3.20	3.45	3.12	3.18	3.60	3.32	3.31
November	3.55	3.29	3.25	3.45	3.12	3.20	3.60	3.32	3.32
December	3.57	3.33	3.55	3.45	3.12	3.20	3.53	3.38	3.38

9. *Cotton yarns.*—The import of the article during the year amounted to 5,922,548 catties valued at Yen 2,333,800, showing an advance of 2,862 catties to the value of Yen 209,973 as against the preceding year.

The import of this article consisted mainly of yarns of single twist not exceeding Nos. 10 and 16, the import of those of double twist exceeding the numbers referred to being small in quantity. Japan supplied the largest quantity of the article, though the increase was not remarkable this year owing to the fact that in the previous year there was an extended import of shirtings and other cotton tissues.

10. *Shirtings and sheetings*, grey.—The import of the item during the year under review amounted to 54,356,598 s. yards valued at Yen 6,865,766, showing an increase of 5,859,422 s. yards to the value of Yen 1,128,448 as compared with the preceding year. Besides the imports from Great Britain and Japan a small quantity only came from the United States. The import from Japan has increased year after year while that from Great Britain shows a downward tendency. In fact, the latter nearly monopolised the Chosen market till 1910, when the former rapidly extended the

market and since 1911 Japanese goods have always exceeded those of British origin in the quantity imported, on account of their durability and cheap price, which induced Korean buyers to favour them in place of the British articles of the brands BX, hawk, tortoise, 3A, 3F, 3E, etc. These are used by Koreans for clothing after bleaching them or in their imported state. Owing to their cheap price as above stated, the demand for hand made tissues by Korean women has gradually declined, causing a steady increase of the import. Particularly, in recent years has this tendency become marked due to the fact that weavers in the mother country have paid much attention to the mode of use by Korean consumers, endeavouring to manufacture the articles to suit their taste. After all, however, the growth in the import of the article during the year was largely brought about by the increase of the purchasing power of Koreans, but partly by a change in their preference of the article to white cotton tissues which were hitherto mainly demanded by natives in North Chosen. This change was due to their convenience in sewing and their fine appearance as compared with the cotton tissues referred to.

11. *Shirtings and Sheetings*, white.—The import of these articles during the year amounted to 20,868,182 s. yards valued at yen 2,791,305, showing an extention of 6,577,753 s. yards to the value of Yen 974,321, as against the previous year. These were chiefly imported from Great Britain as before and those that came from the mother country were still small in quantity, despite the Tokyo Calico and two or three other companies endeavouring to extend the sale of their productions in Chosen. During autumn of the previous year when disturbances took place in Central China the export of shirtings to that country from Japan became dull and those companies therefore sought to send their productions to Chosen by manufacturing white shirtings by way of trial. Eventually an increased demand for their productions was witnessed due to the delayed arrival of British goods. In addition, they were very successful on account of their exertions to improve the lustre and

starching of the goods in order to meet Korean taste. The import of the British goods was also very good excluding rival articles from other countries in spite of a decrease in the amount of their production and exportation by 20% or more under the influence of a strike of colliery workers in England in the year. The articles are chiefly used for summer clothing by Korean of middle and upper classes so that goods of good quality are preferable though their market prices may be expensive. The transaction in the articles was very active during the year owing to the expansion of the purchasing power of Koreans on account of rich crops of agricultural products obtained by them in autumn of the preceding year.

12. *T.-cloth.*—The import of the item during the year amounted to 4,599,495 s. yards valued at Yen 598,572, showing an increase of 347,830 s. yards to the value of Yen 71,482 as compared with the previous year.

It is noteworthy that the whole of the article imported during the year came from Japan alone, inasmuch as there had been some import from Great Britain till the preceding year. The article is chiefly demanded in North Chosen and only to a very limited extent in the South. As its manufacturers in Japan are putting forth every effort to improve its quality as well as to reduce its market prices, and expansion of its market in Chosen will soon be witnessed. It is mainly used for lining dresses but also for clothing and making socks for Koreans. Considering that there is in recent years a tendency among them to prefer shirtings to raw cotton fabrics and in consequence the market for the former is gradually extending in all places, it seems very strange that a large quantity of T.-cloth was imported into Wonsan and other northern districts. This is no doubt due to the fact that it has been used for many years and that it is chiefly used in such out-of-the-way districts as Pookchung, Kapsan, Sam-su and Chang-shin where things change but slowly. From Kapsan and Samsu, some of the article was re-exported to districts beyond the Yalu River. Along with the increase in other cotton fabrics imported, it is natural that the increase of T.-cloth in

quantity imported was relatively small. But it was favourably sold in North Chosen in general, on account of rich agricultural crops obtained there in the previous year.

13. *White cotton tissues.*—The import of the articles during the year amounted to 2,698,290 pieces valued at Yen 1,548,803, showing an increase of 35,094 pieces to the value of Yen 113,650 as compared with the preceding year.

These were wholly imported from Japan. In the preceding year, there was a very active demand for them throughout Chosen and the mother country causing a shortage of supply. Taking advantage of the abnormal depreciation in the market price for cotton yarns, material of the tissues, caused by the revolutionary disturbances in China, many factories in Japan began to extend their workships and completing the work by February of the year under review commenced business immediately. In June, there was witnessed an overproduction of the article and its sale was not so favourable as expected even in September and October, when it is most demanded. Subsequently, however, there was a recovery in business activity regarding cotton yarns and the exportation of the goods became prosperous bringing about an appreciation of their market price in consequence, but on the other hand the price of T.-cloth kept going down, causing at last complete depression in its market. Under the unfavourable condition, manufacturers in the mother country were obliged to limit the amount of their production. In fact, T.-cloth is being steadily supplanted by shirtings in recent years and therefore the market for the former did not show any rapid expansion, though its import per month reached a considerable quantity. Of the imported article, finer or lighter tissues, such as brands "Lion", "Monkey", "Deer", "Flog" etc., were mostly favoured and the heavier ones, as "Kotobuki" and other brands, showed small in the quantity sold. The article is chiefly used by Koreans for clothing and among Japanese settlers it is also demanded to some extent. During the year, it was favourably sold at Fusan and Wonsan where the purchasing power of labourers was increased

to some extent on account of the fact that work on railways, roads and other works was busily carried out.

14. *China grass cloths.*—The import of the item during the year amounted to 7,010,786 s. yards valued at Yen 1,485,551, showing an extension of 669,418 s. yards to the value of Yen 184,480 as compared with the preceding year. This article is one of the by-product of farmers in Central and South China and is disposed of at Shanghai by brokers who purchase the article piece by piece from country-folks. During the year, the amount of the production remarkably declined as a result of the revolutionary disturbances which took place after material for the tissues was already gathered in. In the year under review, however, a great quantity of the article was produced in China and there was an increased demand for it in Chosen, bringing about a growth in the import of the article, as the foregoing table shows. Of the import, over 90% of the total amount was dealt with by Chinese merchants residing at Chemulpo. The demand for the article among Koreans, without regard to their social standard, was very active for use as summer clothing and consequently a prosperous import as well as a good sale was experienced despite its higher quotation prevailing during the year than in the previous year.

15. *Silk camlets.*—The import of the article during the year amounted to 202,820 s. yards valued at Yen 135,694, showing a decline of 13,234 s. yards to the value of Yen 11,472 as against the previous year. Trade in this article is also chiefly transacted by Chinese merchants in Chosen and it is demanded by Koreans of the middle class for making their dresses. There is a tendency towards a gradual increase in demand by country-folks as well as by townspeople due to the general increase in their purchasing power.

16. *Foreign paper.*—The import of the item during the year amounted to 4,765,905 catties valued at Yen 452,041, showing an increase of 535,669 catties to the value of Yen 58,176 as compared with the preceding year. The article was mostly imported from

Japan where a number of large companies produced between them 271,634,822 lbs. during 1910. In 1912, there was some import of paper and square ruled paper from Great Britain, Germany, Austria, the United States and Norway, but these are likely to be supplanted by those made in the mother country in the course of time. In Chosen, foreign paper imported was used for printing purposes such as newspapers and periodicals, besides being used in official quarters and business houses. The Korean demand for it also showed a marked increase for use as wall-paper on account of its relatively cheap price as compared with native paper.

17. *Books and periodicals.*—The import of the item during the year amounted to Yen 187,644 in value, an increase of Yen 20,930 as against the previous year. Along with the recent reforms in the educational system for Chosen, text-books for schools in general have to a great extent been published in Japan and imported into the Peninsula. In addition, the import of monthly magazines as well as of books and maps gradually increased owing to a general spread of reading among Koreans and Japanese residents. Of the publications imported into Seoul during the year under review, books relating to literature and languages took the first place in quantity, followed by those dealing with education, law, economics, mathematics, physics, chemistry, history, biography, geography, travel and industries in the order written. As to the periodicals, those intended for women and children were the largest in number and next came those in connection with literature, politics, economics and law.

18. *Iron bars and rods.*—The import of these articles during the year amounted to 8,862,035 catties valued at Yen 393,182, showing a growth of 3,892,316 catties to the value of Yen 157,618 as compared with the previous year. In the Import of them, Great Britain came first in the quantity imported and Germany next. Those that came from Switzerland were smaller in value than those from the two countries above mentioned. The marked development in their import during the year was due to a large demand for material for railway construction, military and other work, the con-

struction of wagons and other things. It was also brought about by a steady increase in the demand for iron goods among Koreans for manufacturing agricultural instruments.

19. *Galvernized iron sheets.*—The import of the item during the year amounted to 6,205,083 catties valued at Yen 599,648, showing an extension of 969,602 catties to the value of Yen 90,057 as against the previous year. This item consisted mostly of flat and corrugated sheets, Nos. 25-30, 6, 7 and 8 feet in length, which all came from Great Britain. The increased import of the article during the year was owing to an expansion of the demand for it for use in roofing new houses built at such places as newly established villages along railways, as the material is very convenient and also for the same purpose in the construction of stations, sheds and other buildings, besides a limited demand for the same purpose for Korean cottages.

20. *Iron pipes and tubes.*—The import of this article during the year amounted to 8,277,349 catties valued at Yen 396,836, showing a great increase of 6,560,933 catties to the value of Yen 277,973 as compared with the preceding year. Like other iron goods, these were also chiefly imported from Great Britain but in recent years these have also come in considerable quantity from Germany. The articles imported were mainly used for water-works and gas enterprises as well as largely for mining work very active in many localities of Chosen of late, causing naturally an enlarged import of the goods.

21. *Steel bars, rods, plates and sheets.*—The import of these articles during the year amounted to 1,721,851 catties valued at Yen 130,091, showing a decline of 787,794 catties to the value of Yen 32,985 as against the previous year. In Chosen, the articles were principally used in mining work and also for manufacturing agricultural and industrial instruments. The declined import of these was accounted for by their unfavourable sale as well as by the large stock which was brought forward from the preceding.

22. *Iron nails.*—The import of this item during the year amounted to 3,082,711 catties valued at Yen 177,724, showing an increase of 688,233 catties to the value of Yen 34,130 as against the previous year. These were mostly imported from the United States, nearly all being products of factories under the control of the Carnegie Trust Company. Due to their cheap prices, the import of German products gradually increased. In Chosen, the demand for them was very prosperous on account of activity in different construction works as well as of an increase in their use in mining work.

23. *Rails.*—The import of rails during the year amounted to 20,171,344 catties valued at Yen 756,960, showing an extension of 5,271,071 catties to the value of Yen 197,531 as compared with the previous year. During the year under review, the demand for rails largely extended owing to the progress in the construction of the Seoul-Wonsan and Ho-Nam railways already undertaken, the extension work of the electric tramway in Seoul, and their use at Choi-ryong, Eunyel and Unsan mines. Moreover, there was a large demand for light rails for use in reclamation works at ports, road repairing, and also for use at the Salt Pans on Koang-nyang Bay near Chinnampo. The majority imported was of Japanese make. Due to the short supply of rails from Occidental countries in general and high quotations for them as a result of rise in the customs duty in Japan in 1911, the amount of the articles manufactured by the Iron Works of Japan relatively increased and their import to Chosen naturally enlarged. For ordinary railways the British make was mostly used, their quality and durability defying competition by those made in other countries.

24. *Locomotives and parts thereof.*—The import of the item during the year amounted to Yen 530,130 in value, an increase of Yen 231,735 as against the previous year. The increased import of these was due to the extension of railways and the marked expansion in the quantity of the railway cargo carried. Until the preceding year, all the stock was imported from the United States but during

the year under review Great Britain and Germany took a considerable share in the import of these. In fact, those imported from Germany exceeded those from the United States, owing to the fact that German locomotives were not only better but cheaper in price than others, due to certain discount given by Germany for freight charge on her export goods, causing naturally their extensive use in every country in the World.

25. *Vessels, steam* and *sailing.*—The import of the item during the year amounted to Yen 625,717 in value, an increase of Yen 132,545 as compared with the previous year. They consisted of one dredger and a transport attached thereto for use in Fusan port as well as three steam launches, 38 lighters for carrying mineral products and one steam-boat for use as tug-boat, all of which were bought by a steamship company newly established at Chinnampo, besides some import to Chemulpo of steam and sailing vessels. The fact above mentioned caused an increase in the import of the vessels during the year. At every port in Chosen, many wooden sailing ships were built each year which were mostly used as fishing boats and sampans. Because of this, the import of sailing vessels gradually declined but on the other hand there was a tendency towards expansion in that of steam vessels.

26. *Cigarettes.*—The import of cigarettes during the year amounted to 473,846,000 pieces valued at Yen 569,856 showing a decline of 31,817,000 to the value of Yen 36,447 as compared with the preceding year. The decreased import of these from Japan was chiefly due to the fact that the Oriental Tobacco Company manufactured a large number of cigarettes besides there having been expanded production in many localities throughout the Peninsula. In fact, each country sending them to Chosen experienced more or less decline with the exception of China, which did the import trade in such an active way that she had to tranship products of other countries. Thus, the import of cigarettes from home showed a gradual decline, but that of leaf tobacco which was used as material for them increased. Of the import, the brands "Fuyo"

"Shikishima", and "Kochio" manufactured by the Government, are mostly consumed among Japanese settlers while "Golden poppy", "Bamboo", "Cycle" and "Pirate", all manufactured by the Anglo-American Trust Co., are widely demanded by Korean villagers and townspeople.

27. *Coal.*—The import of coal during the year amounted to 306,330 tons valued at Yen 1,525,363 showing an increase of 70,919 tons to the value of Yen 190,433 as against the previous year. The declined import of Japanese coal was due to a rapid increase of its demand in the South Sea Islands, causing its price to rise and also to an expansion of the market in Chosen for Fushun coal, taking the place of the former. There was a great demand for the latter by the Railway Board of Chosen, besides a large consumption of it for different industries and for heating purposes. Thus Japanese coal was gradually supplanted by the Fushun product, the quality of which was nearly the same as the former, but the market price for it was somewhat cheaper. During the year under review, Chosen demanded a large quantity of coal for the purpose of generating power on account of the development made in different branches of industrial work and mining as well as in coast navigation and especially because of the extension in railways. The transaction in the article was always very active during the year in consequence.

28. *Porcelain and earthen-ware.*—The import of these articles during the year amounted to 566,881 yen in value, an increase of Yen 83,303 as compared with the previous year. They consisted of many varieties of Japanese make and of a few articles such as plates and coffee cups made in Europe and America. Although there was some increase in the import from China, the same tendency is not expected to continue in future, due to the fact that Chinese ware mostly made very coarsely is used in an altogether different way from that imported from Japan. Besides earthen-ware for daily use, some amount of earthen pipes for drainage was also bought from the home country. The extended import of the article

during the year was owing to an increase in the number of Japanese settlers as well as to the growth of the purchasing power of Koreans in general. It is noteworthy that formerly Koreans used to favour white plain earthen-ware but recently they have begun to prefer those coloured and with patterns as well as those used by Japanese such as dishes and wine cups.

29. *Railway sleepers.*—The import of the item during the year amounted to 804,084 pieces valued at Yen 747,167, showing an increase of 129,891 pieces to the value of Yen 145,292 as against the previous year. The Chosen railways were accustomed hitherto to use sleepers from Hokkaido but during the year under review a large quantity of the article was imported from Karafuto (Saghalien) besides some from China, that is the Yalu lumber. The increased import of the article during the year was due to the progress of work on the Seoul-Wonsan and Ho-nam railways as well as the repairing work on the Seoul-Shinwiju line, besides some demand for it by the electric tramway in Seoul. The market price for it ranged between Yen 0.90 and Yen 1.00 per piece.

30. *Timber and planks.*—The import of these during the year amounted to Yen 1,516,775 in value, an extension of Yen 169,804 as compared with the preceding year. Those imported from Japan consisted mostly of logs and square blocks of pine and cryptomeria and planks made of them. Those from China, chiefly Yalu lumber, were formerly in no great favour on account of their liability to crack or warp, but in recent years these defects have nearly been removed by thoroughness in drying. On account of this an increase in the import of the material was witnessed and some was sent even to southern parts of the Peninsula. American lumber, mostly in the form of Oregon pine, being characterised by neither expansion nor contraction and non-warping, was chiefly welcomed for manufacturing railway passenger cars. There was also some of timber imported from Hongkong and Siam for artistic use. The growth in the import of timber and planks was attributed to the activity of building work, on large or small scales, the demand for them for the

construction of electric power-houses as well as poles erected at Anju and Chongchin, the demand at the Unsan gold mines and the building and repairing of vessels. Thus the market price for them was higher than in the previous year.

31. *Cement.*—The import of cement during the year amounted to 47,649,144 catties valued at Yen 659,959, showing an increase of 11,462,165 catties to the value of Yen 118,078 as against the preceding year. Over one half of the article imported was used for railway work, mostly for the construction of the Seoul-Wonsan and Ho-nam railways, while the rest was used for repairing highways, water-works, harbour work, electric works as well as for building purposes. This caused a large demand for the article.

32. *Matches.*—The import of matches during the year amounted to 1,812,054 gross valued at Yen 478,051, showing an increase of 60,199 gross to the value of Yen 31,076 as against the preceding year. Of the article imported, those made of phosphorus were chiefly used by Koreans while safety matches were mostly demanded by Japanese settlers. Safety matches of the "Peach" and "Monkey" brands were especially favoured.

SECTION VI.

SPECIE AND BULLION.

During the year 1912, the total value of specie and bullion exported and imported amounted to Yen 11,596,760, consisting of export of Yen 10,124,232 and the import of Yen 1,472,528. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of Yen 2,732,791 and Yen 3,266,717 respectively, making a total of Yen 5,999,508.

The decline in the export was chiefly due to the diminution in the amount of the export of former Korean gold and silver coins which were generally shipped to Japan after the Annexation to convert into her currency. During 1911, there was a shipment to the mother country of Yen 1,940,000 in gold coin and of over Yen 1,770,000 in silver, but during the year under review, the silver coin

exported was but half the amount of that shipped in 1911, while no gold was exported. This shows that there remains now only a small quantity of the former Korean currency.

The decrease in the import was owing to the falling off in the import of Japanese gold and silver coins. In the previous year, the Bank of Chosen imported Japanese gold coin to the value of over Yen 1,900,000 as its Reserve Fund, but in this year nothing was brought in except silver coin to about half the amount of the previous year.

The total decline in the export and import of the specie and bullion does not mean a diminution in the quantity of gold output during the year. On the contrary it was in a very prosperous condition inasmuch as its export amounted to Yen 9,141,297, showing an increase of Yen 41,000 as compared with the preceding year. The following table shows the movement of specie in detail :—

	1912	1911	Inc. or Dec.	
Export :				
Gold coin, Japanese... ...	.....	1,944,500	—	1,944,500
Do., Russian	26	.....	+	26
Gold bullion	9,141,297	9,099,796	+	41,501
Silver coin Japanese... ...	950,780	1,778,052	—	827,272
Do., Chinese	.....	208	—	208
Silver bullion	32,129	34,467	—	2,338
Total	10,124,232	12,857,023	—	2,732,791
Import :				
Gold coin, Japanese... ...	.....	1,900,187	—	1,900,187
Gold bullion	5,924	2,252	+	3,672
Silver coin, Japanese ...	1,343,616	2,795,886	—	1,452,270
Do., Chinese	23,761	10,360	+	13,401
Silver Bullion	99,227	30,560	+	68,667
Total	1,472,528	4,739,245	—	3,266,717
Gross total	11,596,760	17,596,268	—	5,999,508
Excess of export	8,651,704	8,117,778		533,926

As the above figures indicate, the excess of the export of specie over import was Yen 8,651,704, while the excess of import in general over export was represented by the colossal figures of Yen 46,129,830.

The balance between the excess of the former and that of the latter was thus Yen 37,000,000 approximately. The movement of specie according to countries is shown in the following table, which indicates that the movement has mostly occurred between Chosen and the mother country while a small amount went to China in the form of Japanese silver yen-coins and Chinese sycs.

SPECIE AND BULLION EXPORTED TO AND IMPORTED FROM JAPAN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Unit	Japan		China		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Exports:			Yen		Yen		Yen
Gold coin, Russian ...		.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26
Gold bullion		.....	9,141,297	.....	.....	.....	9,141,297
Total			9,141,323	.....	.....		9,141,323
Silver coin, Japanese		.....	942,201	.....	8,579	.....	950,780
Silver bullion		10,774	12,599	18,847	19,530	29,621	32,129
Total			954,800		28,109		982,909
Grand total			10,096,123		28,109		10,124,232
Imports:							
Gold bullion		.....	5,089	.....	835	.....	5,924
Total			5,089		835		5,924
Silver coin, Japanese		.....	1,321,016	.....	22,600	.....	1,343,616
Silver coin, China ...		.....	.....	.....	23,761	.....	23,761
Silver bullion		8,339	10,192	75,597	89,035	83,936	99,227
Total			1,331,208		135,396		1,466,604
Grand total			1,336,297		136,231		1,472,528

MONTHLY EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION FOR THE YEAR 1912.

	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of exports
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
January	784,940	7,199	792,139	777,741
February	788,100	3,586	791,686	784,514
March	669,785	123,865	793,650	545,920
April	941,195	14,875	956,070	926,320
May...	844,846	240,636	1,085,482	604,210
June	948,741	6,746	955,537	942,045
July...	887,044	121,116	1,008,160	765,928
August	883,205	1,426	884,631	881,779
September	906,791	208,208	1,114,999	698,583
October	889,517	115,665	1,005,182	773,852
November	829,684	307,565	1,137,249	522,119
December	750,334	321,641	1,071,975	428,693
Total	10,124,232	1,472,528	11,596,760	8,651,704

TOTAL VALUE OF SPECIE AND BULLION EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO CHOSEN FOR THE YEARS 1903 TO 1912.

	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of exports
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1903...	5,612,615	380,743	5,993,358	5,231,872
1904...	5,076,425	414,351	5,490,776	4,662,074
1905...	5,515,967	1,151,322	6,667,289	4,364,645
1906...	6,057,552	1,329,642	7,387,194	4,727,910
1907...	5,547,243	1,992,186	7,539,429	3,555,057
1908...	5,016,686	3,247,881	8,264,567	1,768,805
1909...	6,959,349	921,125	7,880,474	6,038,224
1910	9,199,638	1,876,120	11,075,758	7,322,518
1911	12,857,023	4,739,245	17,596,268	8,117,778
1912	10,124,232	1,472,528	11,596,760	8,651,704

SECTION VII.

VESSELS, ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of 37 in the number and an increase of 270,858 in the tonnage of steamers that entered Chosen ports during the year. This was due to the progress in harbour work as well as in marine transportation causing an increased entry of vessels of large size. As to sailing vessels, there was an increase of 77 in the number but a decline of 3,501 in the tonnage of those that entered Chosen ports. Junks, however, showed an extension of 677 and 30,879 in their number and tonnage respectively.

The movement of vessels at each port for the last few years was very active on account of the development in the foreign trade. The gradual decrease of the movement of shipping at Wonsan and Songchin was owing to the fewer calls made by ships than in former years as a result of dullness in the export of live stock to Vladivostock. Reviewed according to classification of vessels under flags, Japanese ships took the largest part in the movement while foreign vessels played only a small part. As a result of the expanded import of salt, the entry of Chinese junks increased year after year. The following tables show the movements in detail :—

MERCHANT VESSELS ENTERED INTO EACH PORT.

	Chemulpo		Fusan		Wonsan		Chinnampo		Kunsan		Mokpo	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Steamers,												
Japanese ...	638	515,406	1,610	1,535,487	233	269,538	262	271,358	452	273,164	515	313,805
Chinese	2	653	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
British	14	46,574	5	13,643	1	3,570	2	4,750	...	...	...	...
German	7	25,396	2	7,657	..	...	2	5,219	...	...	...	...
Norwegian ...	1	1,025	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	663	589,054	1,617	1,556,767	234	272,908	266	281,327	452	273,164	515	313,805

	Chemulpo		Fusan		Wonsan		Chinnampo		Kunsan		Mokpo	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Sailing vessels,												
Japanese ...	87	2,586	844	37,029	23	1,767	4	410	79	3,021	141	4,479
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	967	...	...
Total	87	2,586	844	37,029	23	1,767	4	410	93	3,988	141	4,479
Junks,												
Japanese ...	...	...	813	9,951	...	...	13	248	4	126	...	...
Chinese	529	31,701	...	...	1	26	531	8,035	125	5,472	7	137
Total	529	31,701	813	9,951	1	26	544	8,283	129	5,598	7	137
Total entered ...	1,278	623,341	3,274	1,604,747	258	274,701	814	290,020	674	282,750	663	318,421

	Masan & Hangzan		Chungchin		Songchin		Shinwiju & Yongampo		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Steamers,										
Japanese ...	68	38,082	98	129,079	209	223,601	60	57,230	4,145	3,626,750
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	653
British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	68,337
German	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	38,252
Norwegian ...	...	...	...	...	1	875	...	...	2	1,900
Total	68	38,082	98	129,079	210	224,476	60	57,230	4,182	3,735,892
Sailing vessels,										
Japanese ...	587	10,916	1	148	5	212	85	1,523	1,856	62,091
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	967
Total	587	10,916	1	148	5	212	85	1,523	1,870	63,058
Junks,										
Japanese ...	792	16,684	77	477	10	52	281	2,298	1,990	29,836
Chinese	...	...	15	370	1	27	1,419	13,799	2,628	59,567
Total	792	16,684	92	847	11	79	1,700	16,097	4,618	89,403
Total entered ...	1,447	65,682	191	130,074	226	224,767	1,845	74,850	10,670	3,888,353

MERCHANT VESSELS CLEARED FROM EACH PORT.

	Chemulpo		Fusan		Wonsan		Chinnampo		Kunsan		Mokpo	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Steamers,												
Japanese ...	640	506,145	1,605	1,535,747	230	247,241	268	277,665	444	266,332	511	311,554
Chinese	2	1,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British	14	46,574	5	13,643	1	3,370	2	4,750	...	...	...	...
German	7	25,396	2	7,637	...	...	2	5,219	...	...	...	...
Norwegian ...	1	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	664	580,286	1,612	1,557,027	231	250,611	272	287,634	444	266,332	511	311,554
Sailing vessels,												
Japanese ...	56	1,871	818	37,974	15	1,342	3	263	42	1,675	100	3,190
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,091	...	...
Total	56	1,871	818	37,974	15	1,342	3	263	58	2,766	100	3,190
Junks,												
Japanese ...	...	...	771	9,372	...	...	13	258	...	...	6	33
Chinese	525	31,314	...	...	1	26	529	8,034	96	4,194	3	16
Total	525	31,314	771	9,372	1	26	542	8,292	96	4,194	9	49
Total cleared ...	1,245	613,471	3,201	1,604,374	247	251,879	817	296,189	598	273,292	620	314,793

	Masan & Hamiwan		Chungchin		Songchin		Shinwiju & Yongampo		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Steamers,										
Japanese ...	64	37,170	83	114,643	212	222,075	59	56,092	4,116	3,574,664
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,146
British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	68,337
German	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	38,252
Norwegian ...	...	...	...	...	1	875	...	...	2	1,900
Total	64	37,170	83	114,643	213	222,950	59	56,092	4,153	3,684,299
Sailing vessels,										
Japanese ...	507	9,410	31	324	6	270	63	1,162	1,641	57,381
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,091
Total	507	9,410	31	324	6	270	63	1,162	1,657	58,472
Junks,										
Japanese ...	632	14,613	17	130	47	268	233	1,970	1,719	26,645
Chinese	...	...	10	251	...	...	1,416	13,771	2,580	57,606
Total	632	14,613	27	381	47	268	1,649	15,741	4,299	84,251
Total cleared ..	1,203	61,193	141	115,348	266	223,488	1,771	72,995	10,109	3,827,022

MERCHANT VESSELS ENTERED FOR THE YEARS 1903 TO 1912.

	Steamers		Sailing vessels		Junks		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1903	3,548	1,643,063	1,679	72,911	1,932	29,131	7,159	1,746,005
1904	3,796	1,294,581	1,181	66,059	2,282	31,833	7,259	1,392,473
1905	5,244	1,883,051	1,122	64,553	3,583	53,035	9,949	2,000,624
1906	5,549	2,661,190	969	54,875	3,756	51,444	10,274	2,767,509
1907	5,605	2,965,210	1,121	55,015	4,344	68,446	11,070	2,088,671
1908	3,750	2,884,457	828	40,421	3,933	55,420	8,511	2,980,298
1909	2,803	2,937,085	894	36,203	3,186	40,760	7,883	3,034,048
1910	4,169	3,211,359	1,057	43,968	3,699	47,154	8,925	3,296,472
1911	4,219	3,464,934	1,793	66,559	3,949	58,524	9,952	3,590,017
1912	4,182	3,735,892	1,876	63,058	4,618	89,463	10,676	3,888,353

Before 1907 includes coasting vessels.

MERCHANT VESSELS ENTERED INTO EACH PORT FOR THE YEARS 1908 TO 1912.

	1912		1911		1910		1909		1908	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Chemulpo										
Steamers ...	662	589,954	662	562,029	613	457,528	622	517,491	716	620,921
Sailing vessels	87	2,586	84	2,350	78	2,836	12	1,452	74	6,321
Junks	529	31,701	397	15,278	247	8,946	209	2,677	372	5,316
Total... ...	1,278	623,341	1,053	579,657	938	469,310	844	521,616	1,166	632,558
Fusan										
Steamers ...	1,617	1,556,767	1,497	1,548,639	1,430	1,138,138	1,422	1,128,781	1,450	1,098,160
Sailing vessels	844	37,029	848	37,765	566	27,080	415	20,935	397	18,324
Junks	813	9,551	899	10,247	789	10,765	896	15,742	1,093	18,789
Total... ...	3,274	1,603,347	3,244	1,596,651	2,785	1,176,583	2,733	1,165,458	2,946	1,135,273
Wonsan										
Steamers ...	234	272,908	224	308,234	257	342,720	199	224,691	187	176,897
Sailing vessels	23	1,767	17	1,292	11	1,081	18	1,027	30	3,143
Junks	1	26	.....	.....	5	51	3	36	11	226
Total... ...	258	274,701	241	309,687	273	343,852	220	226,254	228	180,266

	1912		1911		1910		1909		1908	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Chinnampo										
Steamers ...	266	281,327	254	270,749	260	265,614	237	207,074	229	190,641
Sailing vessels	4	410	6	409	69	1,554	86	3,214	112	2,578
Junks	544	8,283	530	8,544	525	7,555	457	7,526	501	9,012
Total... ...	814	290,020	790	279,702	854	274,723	780	217,814	842	202,231
Kunsan										
Steamers ...	452	273,164	488	264,023	459	240,610	341	177,552	259	147,340
Sailing vessels	93	3,988	68	1,949	21	971	19	1,210	37	2,522
Junks	129	5,598	81	2,618	96	1,036	93	1,067	89	1,365
Total... ...	674	282,750	637	268,590	576	242,617	453	179,829	385	151,227
Mokpo										
Steamers ...	515	313,805	513	278,137	493	252,870	431	215,260	396	204,813
Sailing vessels	141	4,479	122	3,428	72	2,406	43	2,485	71	3,679
Junks	7	137	5	21	17	177	24	480	46	970
Total... ...	663	318,421	640	281,586	582	255,453	498	218,225	513	209,462
Masan and Haing-an										
Steamers ...	68	38,082	68	33,747	66	31,288	77	40,726	76	46,018
Sailing vessels	587	10,916	410	16,472	133	5,194	65	2,207	38	1,692
Junks	792	16,684	972	11,155	686	7,051	561	7,295	478	6,341
Total	1,447	65,682	1,450	61,374	885	43,533	703	50,228	592	53,051
Chungchin										
Steamers ...	98	129,079	59	79,804	88	115,756	115	124,750	86	83,635
Sailing vessels	1	148	.....	.....	1	14	4	292	6	543
Junks	92	847	36	327	1	21	.....	.....	1	30
Total... ...	191	130,074	95	80,131	90	115,791	119	125,042	93	84,208
Songchin										
Steamers ...	210	224,476	301	266,963	338	294,713	304	277,663	269	246,012
Sailing vessels	5	212	1	38	4	131	9	303	9	520
Junks	11	79	2	25	1	15	5	144	.....	.....
Total... ...	226	224,767	304	267,026	343	294,859	318	278,050	278	246,532
Shinwiju and Yongampo										
Steamers ...	60	57,230	53	52,449	65	72,313	54	43,157	79	71,020
Sailing vessels	85	1,523	237	2,855	102	2,101	223	2,478	54	1,099
Junks	1,700	16,097	1,108	10,309	732	5,537	938	5,797	1,341	13,371
Total... ...	1,845	74,850	1,398	65,613	899	79,951	1,215	51,432	1,474	85,490

	1912		1911		1910		1909		1908	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Total										
Steamers ...	4,182	3,735,892	4,219	3,464,934	4,169	3,211,350	3,803	2,957,085	3,750	2,884,457
Sailing vessels	1,870	63,058	1,793	66,559	1,057	43,968	894	36,203	828	40,421
Junks	4,618	89,403	3,940	58,524	3,099	41,154	3,186	40,760	3,933	55,420
Total... ...	10,670	3,888,353	9,952	3,590,017	8,325	3,296,472	7,883	3,034,048	8,511	2,980,298

MERCHANT VESSELS ENTERED FOR THE YEARS 1908 TO 1912.

	1912		1911		1910		1909		1908	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Steamers,										
Japanese ...	4,145	3,626,750	4,184	3,369,418	4,132	3,143,321	3,752	2,865,804	3,627	2,711,828
Chinese ...	2	653	3	1,704	3	2,902	9	6,570	.....	.....
German ...	11	38,252	3	7,647	10	14,693	18	20,124	7	17,882
British ...	22	68,337	28	85,608	15	37,932	22	64,319	49	117,133
Russian ...	.....	.....	1	557	6	7,300	2	208	9	3,294
Norwegian...	2	1,900	.....	.....	1	1,017	.....	.....	3	3,850
Dutch ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,184	.....	.....	.....	.....
American ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	30,470
Total ...	4,182	3,735,892	4,219	3,464,934	4,169	3,211,350	3,803	2,957,085	3,750	2,884,457
Sailing vessels,										
Japanese ...	1,856	62,091	1,793	66,559	1,051	43,908	741	35,438	724	38,394
Chinese ...	14	967	.....	.....	6	60	153	765	104	2,027
Total ...	1,870	63,058	1,793	66,559	1,057	43,968	894	36,203	828	40,421
Junks,										
Japanese ...	1,990	29,836	1,990	22,845	1,517	18,412	1,595	25,762	2,061	33,749
Chinese ...	2,628	59,567	1,950	35,679	1,582	22,742	1,591	14,998	1,872	21,671
Total ...	4,618	89,403	3,940	58,524	3,099	41,154	3,186	40,760	3,933	55,420
Grand total ...	10,670	3,888,353	9,952	3,590,017	8,325	3,296,472	7,883	3,034,048	8,511	2,980,298

SECTION VIII.

GOODS IN BONDED WAREHOUSES.

During the year 1912, goods received in and cleared from Bonded Warehouses amounted to Yen 1,244,409 and Yen 935,549 in value respectively, showing an increase of double that of the previous year.

The following table shows the movements for the years 1911 and 1912 :—

Port	1912		1911	
	Stored in.	Withdrawn.	Stored in.	Withdrawn.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Chemulpo	181,590	156,363	32,543	23,063
Fusan	387,083	257,540	76,960	83,201
Wonsan	93,607	67,407	29,743	23,666
Chinnampo	103,364	54,962	979	604
Seoul	123,312	75,224	81,511	86,995
Taiku	4,487	6,318	26,676	25,345
Chongchin	336,855	308,219	149,285	124,783
Pyengyang	14,111	9,516	45,855	45,400
Total	1,244,409	935,549	434,552	413,047

MERCHANDISE STORED IN AND WITHDRAWN FROM BONDED WAREHOUSES.

CHEMULPO	In store on Dec. 31st 1911.	Stored in	Withdrawn	Remaining on Dec. 31st 1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Beverages and comestibles	.....	9,104	5,530	3,574
Drugs, dyes, and paints	.....	2,663	.....	2,663
Yarns, threads, twines, cordage and materials thereof	.....	106,761	103,076	3,286
Clothing and accessories	.....	1,777	1,777	.....
Paper and paper manufactures	.....	1,001	821	180
Metal and metal manufactures	13,083	48,027	37,484	23,626
Vehicles, vessels, scientific instruments and machinery	.....	4,153	4,153	.....
Tobacco	.....	2,730	1,365	1,365

	In store on Dec. 31st 1911.	Stored in	Withdrawn	Remaining on Dec. 31st 1912.
CHEMULPO	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Miscellaneous	.....	5,774	2,157	3,617
Total	13,083	181,590	156,363	38,310
FUSAN				
Beverages and comestibles	3,852	91,139	68,939	26,052
Drugs, dyes, and paints	558	2,859	949	2,468
Oil, fats and waxes	.....	7,056	7,056	.....
Yarns, threads, twines, cordage and materials thereof	523	270,192	165,810	104,905
Clothing and accessories	.....	2,190	2,190	.....
Paper and paper manufactures	.....	1,734	1,734	.....
Metal and metal manufactures	.....	3,922	3,922	.....
Tobacco	.....	2,436	2,436	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	5,555	4,503	1,051
Total	4,933	387,083	257,540	134,476
WONSAN				
Beverages and comestibles	.....	8,928	5,973	2,955
Drugs, dyes, and paints	...	446	446	.....
Yarns, threads, twines, cordage and materials thereof	3,575	25,109	10,879	17,805
Metal and metal manufactures	.....	2,073	1,345	728
Tobacco	2,503	56,835	48,548	10,790
Miscellaneous	.....	216	216	.....
Total	6,078	93,607	67,407	32,278
CHINNAMPO				
Beverages and comestibles	.....	37,504	37,492	12
Drugs, dyes, and paints	.....	3,798	3,798	.....
Oil, fats and waxes	.....	677	136	541
Yarns, threads, twines, cordage and materials thereof	.....	177	168	9
Clothing and accessories	.....	165	165	.....
Paper and paper manufactures	.....	664	660	4
Metal and metal manufactures	.....	55,309	7,143	48,166
Vehicles, vessels, scientific instruments and machinery	.....	27	8	19
Miscellaneous	375	5,043	5,392	26
Total	375	103,364	54,962	48,777

	In store on Dec. 31st 1911.	Stored in	Withdrawn	Remaining on Dec. 31st 1912.
SEOUL	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Beverages and comestibles	.....	9,275	6,685	2,590
Yarns, threads, twines, cordage and materials thereof	400	96,277	51,270	45,407
Clothing and accessories	.....	300	.....	300
Paper and paper manufactures	122	.....	122	.....
Metal and metal manufactures	2,115	2,407	4,522	.....
Vehicles, vessels, scientific instruments and machinery	.....	240	240	.....
Tobacco	510	3,839	4,060	289
Miscellaneous	.....	10,974	8,325	2,649
Total	3,147	123,312	75,224	51,235
TAIKU				
Beverages and comestibles	556	115	671	.....
Drugs, dyes, and paints	112	354	455	11
Oil, fats and waxes	.....	19	19	.....
Yarns, threads, twines, cordage and materials thereof	12	703	715	.....
Clothing and accessories	111	687	775	23
Paper and paper manufactures	574	99	673	.....
Metal and metal manufactures	378	584	962	.....
Vehicles, vessels, scientific instruments and machinery	7	75	82	.....
Miscellaneous	115	1,851	1,966	.....
Total	1,865	4,487	6,318	34
CHUNGCHIN				
Beverages and comestibles	93	24,377	23,652	818
Drugs, dyes, and paints	315	6,470	4,666	2,119
Oil, fats and waxes	34	235	269	.....
Yarns, threads, twines, cordage and materials thereof	7,440	246,203	220,053	33,590
Clothing and accessories	.....	12	12	.....
Paper and paper manufactures	.....	2,297	2,204	93
Metal and metal manufactures	1,544	9,309	9,405	1,448
Vehicles, vessels, scientific instruments and machinery	.....	200	200	.....
Tobacco	5,951	46,867	47,251	5,567
Miscellaneous	125	885	507	503
Total	15,502	336,855	308,219	44,138

PYENGYANG	In store on Dec. 31st 1911.	Stored in	Withdrawn	Remaining on Dec. 31st 1912.
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Beverages and comestibles	.....	2,179	2,179	.....
Drugs, dyes, and paints	20	5,646	598	5,068
Oil, fats and waxes	.....	1,181	1,181	.....
Yarns, threads, twines, cordage and materials thereof	.....	697	697	.....
Clothing and accessories	91	564	640	15
Paper and paper manufactures	.....	354	354	.....
Metal and metal manufactures	46	1,048	1,094	.....
Vehicles, vessels, scientific instruments and machinery	175	465	640	.....
Miscellaneous	157	1,977	2,133	1
Total	489	14,111	9,516	5,084

SECTION IX.

TRANSIT GOODS.

On the first of April, 1912, an agreement for through traffic of goods was concluded between the South Manchuria Railway Co., the Railway Board of the Government-General of Chosen and the Japanese Railway Board. On the 15th of June a new pier at Fusan was opened for public use and in addition reduced rates for freight were put in operation by the Railway Board of the Government-General of Chosen on and after the 1st. of July. Thanks to these great facilities offered goods destined to Manchuria through Chosen showd a large increase during the year.

Goods exported from Manchuria to Japan consisted mostly of wild-silk threads, wild-silk cocoons, beewax and cattle bones while those shipped from Japan to Manchuria were flour, starch, *sake* and cotton fabrics. The comparative amount in value of these transit goods is as follows :—

A. TRANSIT GOODS DESTINED TO JAPAN.

Description	1912	1911	Inc. or Dec.
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Wild-silk threads	378,135	212,106	+ 166,029
Wild-silk cocoons	90	88	+ 2
Beewax	1,025	.....	+ 1,025
Cattle bones	787	2,077	— 1,290
Miscellaneous	16,937	11,581	+ 5,356
Total...	396,974	225,852	+ 171,122
Chinese sycee	900	.....	+ 900

With the exception of cattle bones, the amount in value of all other transit goods showed substantial increases during the year due to the foregoing causes and to the alteration of route through which the export goods were transported. For instance, wild-silk threads destined to Europe were hitherto shipped through Shanghai by Chinese merchants to a great extent but in recent years almost all was exported by Japanese merchants through Yokohama, causing therefore an increased amount of the transit goods through the Peninsula.

B. TRANSIT GOODS DESTINED TO MANCHURIA.

Description	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Beverages and comestibles	313,616	211,471	+ 102,145
Drugs, dyes and paints	1,928	8,356	+ 6,428
Oil, and waxes	1,210	1,494	— 284
Yarns, threads, cordage, textile fabrics and manufactures thereof...	369,389	347,507	+ 21,882
Clothing and accessories	81,627	48,180	+ 33,447
Paper, books, stationery and paper manufactures	25,619	28,555	— 2,936
Iron, other metals and metal manufactures	19,675	21,700	— 2,025
Vehicles, vessels, watches, scientific instruments and machinery	8,556	9,974	— 1,418
Porcelain, earthen-ware, straw hats, straw rope and matting, toilet articles, all other miscellaneous goods	95,650	114,410	— 18,760
Total...	917,270	791,467	+ 125,623

TRANSIT GOODS BETWEEN CHONGCHIN, HONCHOON AND CHIENTAO.

	1912	1911	Inc. or dec.	
Export	Yen 12,012	Yen 573	+	Yen 11,439
Import	956,254	505,852	+	450,402
Total...	968,266	506,425	+	461,841

During the year, the export of transit goods to Honchoon and Chientao through Chongchin amounted to Yen 12,012 and the import of those to Yen 956.254, making a total of Yen 964,266. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of Yen 11,439 and Yen 450,402 in value on the export and import respectively. Nearly the whole of goods for the export represented grain produced at Chientao and destined for Japan while the import consisted of beverages and comestibles, textile fabrics and tobacco which was mostly shipped from Japan to Chientao and Honchoon.

The marked increase in the transit goods in the localities above mentioned was due to the fact while that in the years 1909 and 1910 unfavourable crops of millet and beans, principal products of Chientao and Honchoon, caused a decrease of the purchasing power of farmers in general and naturally brought about a falling off in the amount of transit goods, in 1911, unusually rich crops of agricultural products were obtained and caused an active shipment of millet to Songchin, Wonsan, Fusan and Shimonoseki, resulting in a very prosperous economic condition prevailing in those districts throughout the year. Moreover, as a result of abundant crops obtainded in autumn, 1912, along with a reaction to hesitation shown in buying in former years, the sale of goods imported became very active. There was some decline in June in packhorse and bullcart transportation of millet to Kirin districts, but it recovered its activity after July, and the transportation of textile fabrics was particularly busy. Some damage to agricultural products in Chien-

tao in the harvesting season of August reduced somewhat the high spirits of the populace, but in October the quotation for the cereal went up by two or three yen per *koku* and in Kirin there was also witnessed the same tendency. This served to maintain the continual expansion of the purchasing power of natives in general and brought about the growth of transit goods as already mentioned.

SECTION X.

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

The total collection during the year of customs duties and other receipts amounted to Yen 5,062,717 and showed an increase of Yen 844,314 as compared with the previous year. The following tables show these in details :—

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND OTHER RECEIPTS COLLECTED AT EACH PORT.

	Export duty	Import duty	Tonnage dues	Miscellaneous	Total	%
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Chemulpo	87,425	1,256,927	38,841	18,568	1,401,761	277
Fusan	125,884	971,510	27,139	33,260	1,157,793	229
Wonsan	24,847	335,933	3,357	10,392	374,529	74
Chinnampo	76,498	144,793	9,380	8,956	239,627	47
Seoul	5,023	816,848	.....	4,392	826,263	163
Kunsan	29,220	181,671	2,319	1,547	214,757	42
Mokpo	12,897	140,434	2,925	5,544	161,800	32
Taiku	5,314	82,353	.....	153	87,820	17
Masan and Haing-an	911	71,613	3,650	3,952	80,126	16
Chongchin	1,171	78,412	664	3,968	84,215	17
Songchin	27,227	43,369	1,405	2,105	74,106	15
Shinwiju and Yongampo ...	23,156	105,713	4,079	1,084	134,032	26
Pyengyang	5,486	219,642	.....	760	225,888	45
Total	425,059	4,449,218	93,759	94,681	5,062,717	1,000

Description	1911	1912	Inc. or Dec.	
	Yen	Yen		Yen
Export Duties	795,833	425,059	—	370,774
Import Duties	3,242,446	4,449,218	+	1,206,772
Tonnage dues	94,286	93,759	—	527
Other Receipts	85,838	94,681	+	8,843
Total	4,218,403	5,062,717	+	844,314

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